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CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of Commodore Vanderbilt's Agents at San Juan.

Prospects of the Cass-Herran Treaty.

New Law Relative to Docks and Arsenals.

By the *Star of the West* we have advices from Aspinwall to the 5th inst.

The New-Orleans, Havana and Aspinwall steamship *Granada*, on her last trip, landed D. B. ALLEN, son-in-law of Com. VANDERBILT, and his brother; also, W. R. C. WEBSTER and Mr. GOTTEL, their interpreter, with $80,000 in hard cash, at San Juan del Norte, on the 28th ultimo. She also put on shore a cylinder head for the lake steamer *Virgin*, to replace that which ANDERSON sunk in the river on his last visit to the country. This movement seems to indicate that VANDERBILT intends to open the route as soon as possible—WEBSTER says by the first of October next. I would not at all wonder, however, if this movement is merely to checkmate somebody else, and to keep the Transit more firmly closed—for, as the good book says, or would have said, had it been written in our day, "the ways of steamboat men are past finding out."

The British steamer *Medway* arrived from San Juan on the 17th. Mr. ALLEN and his party had gone up the river a day or two before. The people of San Juan were expecting another Walker invasion.

CHARLES J. FOX, Esq., who has served the citizens of the United States in their commerce with great acceptation for the past year, at Aspinwall, comes passenger on the *Star of the West* on a short visit to his family.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Commander SINCLAIR, which has been anchored in the harbor of Panama for two months, has sailed for a cruise among the South Sea Islands, in which she will probably be occupied a year.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 4, 1858.

Our dates from Bogota are to the 12th of June. Up to that time no definite action had been had on the Cass-Herran Convention. By general consent, the 10th ult. had been agreed upon as the day of adjournment. But President OSPINA sent in a message prolonging the session, stating the positive necessity that existed for the termination of the important business before the Chambers—referring of course to the Cass-Herran Convention.

On the 31st of May the Senate adhered to its original resolution, virtually rejecting the Convention, that is, striking out everything essential save the money consideration, by a vote of 17 to 3. A Committee of Conference was then named by each Chamber, which, after a lengthened discussion, agreeing to disagree, the matter was dropped until the 5th of June, when it again came up in the House. I wrote you in my last, that by the new Constitution the two Houses could not, as formerly, go into joint-ballot when a disagreement should arise, but that after two disagreements on an article of a project, that article could no longer form a part of it; and that after two disagreements on the whole project, it could not come up a third time the same year. When the question came up in the House on the 5th, that body contended it was the Senate which amended the first and third articles: thus, if the Senate insisted on its amendments, and the House did not coincide in them, the articles must stand as in the original, and be considered as approved! The Senate suppressed article 7th. leasing or selling land on an Island in the Bay of Panama to the United States, for a coal dépôt, wharves, &c. The House approved the article, changing only a single word of no importance: if the Chamber insist on, and the Senate do not approve, this slight variation, the amendment must be dropped, and the seventh article, *consequently* is approved, and forms part of the original! Two whole days, with night sessions, were spent in discussing these novel and absurd ideas, when the President, seeing the plan to be to talk against time, sent in a message to the House, giving *his* understanding of the article in dispute, the 40th as follows: "That a project cannot be sent to the Executive for his action until both Houses had accorded in *all* its dispositions"—and the House of Representatives finally came to the sensible conclusion: "That upon any question whatever, be it on an original article, or on a modification which may form part of a legislative project, it is required to be approved by both Chambers." As on the 12th, when the mail left, the Senate had not yet decided as to how *it* would interpret the 40th article, no further action had been taken on the Convention.

Congress, it was generally believed, would adjourn as soon as June 20. The fate of the Convention was still considered doubtful, notwithstanding the apparent determination of the Senate to reject it at all hazards. Intelligent observers still contend it will be approved at the last moment, with the exception of the 7th article. How much importance Gen. CASS attaches to this article I cannot say, but many in both Houses of the New-Granadian Congress regard it as the Trojan horse, and oppose it accordingly. The minority of the House of Representatives have published a long and dry "Address to the Nation," protesting against the approval of the Convention; and Gen. MOSQUERA, President of the Senate, has printed all his speeches, ostensibly opposing the Convention, but principally cracking up himself as the greatest warrior since ALEXANDER, and the only statesman the world has ever produced, and is scattering them broadcast over the country. As MOSQUERA is perfectly well aware that the United States will insist upon the approval of the convention, may entertain the opinion that the General aspires to a seat in the United States Senate from the State of New-Granada!

El Tiempo, of Bogota, Government opposition paper, contains the following detached paragraphs on the convention, in its issue of June 8:

"The Cass-Herran Convention is voyaging from one Chamber to the other. The Senate sends it dressed to the House of Representatives, and the Representatives send it back naked, with all its deformities, and thus the days pass without any advantage to either side. And if, as it appears probable, it must be approved at last, because they have not the firmness to negative it resolutely, it is better that it be done now, each party to it valorously accepting the ignominy it will bring upon them:—the negotiator, the administration, and those who approve it. We are tired of so many goings and comings, when nobody can be mistaken upon the result, knowing the characters of the men. * * * The two Chambers not being of accord, having discussed the Convention for four months without being able to agree; and now, there being no joint-ballot to decide disputed questions, the inconveniences of a dual legislative corps are severely felt, while nothing is gained by the change. An impotent Congress fatigues the country with its disputes, as they have fatigued it on the Cass-Herran question, leaving things worse than they found them.

For our part, we sincerely desire the prompt closure of the sessions, fearing, as when they attempted, under the new regimen, to make a Vice-President through the medium of the Holy Ghost, they may essay to do other things which will discredit the new system, and provoke new complication. The prolongation of the sessions is distasteful to the country, and the more so, because in whatever way the Cass-Herran Convention may be decided, there is no urgent necessity for it as regards other matters; everything can be postponed for nine months without grave inconvenience."

Speaking of the failure, after two years' negotiation, of the Government of New-Granada to offer any satisfaction to the United States, reminds me that I saw in the columns of one of your cotemporaries, a short time since, a very ungenerous slur upon our able Consul, for what the editor calls "his foolish recommendation to our Government to occupy the Isthmus route." Mr. CORWINE, while Commissioner here, did strongly urge that his Government, *in case that of New-Granada did not make immediate* reparation for the massacre of his fellow-citizens on the 15th of April, should take possession of the transit route, and occupy it until full satisfaction was conceded. And if the Congress and Cabinet of the United States had acted up to his ideas, the matter would have been arranged a year and a half ago, and saved the expense of a million of dollars a year in keeping a fleet, as we have done for over two years, on both sides of the Isthmus And this is not all. We should have acquired that respect from the world that a nation always acquires when it acts promptly in caring for the safety and sustaining the rights of its citizens. Mr. CORWINE's panacea for national wrongs, from these little South American communities, is the only one that will ever be found effective, and the quicker the Cabinet at Washington learn to apply that sort of medicine in their case, the better.

The Bogota Congress has passed a stupid law, which has been approved by the President, ordering Government arsenals and docks to be built on the Island of Taboga—the land for which is to be taken from private owners, at "reasonable prices"—and closing that and all other Islands of New-Granada, both in the Pacific and Atlantic, except the Island of San Andreas, against foreign commerce! Even the Island of Manzanilla, upon which Aspinwall is built, is not excepted. As the United States made a treaty with New-Granada, dated in 1848, which gives American citizens and ships a right to trade in all ports within the jurisdiction of New-Granada, which treaty has yet ten years to run, the law seems the more absurd. No other reason can be assigned for the passage of such laws, save that their originators wish further to complicate the difficulties with the United States.

The law has been made the subject of correspondence between A. B. CORWINE, Esq, U. S. Consul here, and the Intendente of the Nation, and is as follows:

LAW OF 23D OF MAY, 1858.

RELATIVE TO POLICE REGULATIONS OF THE PORTS AND DECLARING IN WHICH OF THEM ARSENALS AND DRY DOCKS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED.

The Senate and House of Representatives of New-Granada in Congress united

DECREE:

ART. 1. Title 7th treaty, 5th of the general ordinances of the navy of the year 1793, is declared in force in the Republic, as far as regards Police regulations of the ports, in everything relative to anchorage and cleansing and preservation of buoys, the regulations in regard to furnishing pilots and for visiting ships, in consonance with the national laws, as far as they are compatible with the Granadian legislation.

Paragraph.—The Executive Power shall publish instructions or rules for police regulations in the ports, on the points and matters of which the previous article treats.

ART. 2. The arsenal and deck existing in the port of Carthagena shall be preserved with the dépôts and watering-place, and shall be placed at the disposition of the national ship-builders in conformity with the regulations issued by the Executive Power of the Confederation.

ART. 3. The national Executive Power shall take measures for the establishment in the island of Taboga of a dock-yard, arsenal, and a place for careening, with the wharves, piers, watering-places, dépôts and other necessary constructions. All these works must be situated in front of the town of the said district, so that a good watering-place for ships may be established, making use for that purpose of the principal stream, which is now used on the island for said object.

ART. 4. The Executive Power is authorized to purchase, by means of expropriation if necessary, in accordance with the law on the subject, the ground necessary to carry said works into operation, it being well understood that the beach up to the high-water mark being national property, such part shall not be taken into account in the valuation of the necessary lands. But it is at the same time understood that the owners of any property situated on the said portions of land shall be indemnified at their just value if there is any necessity to take them for the said works.

ART. 5. The expenses of marking out the ports, making plans and estimates of works, shall be charged to the estimates of the current year, and an account of said works shall be laid before Congress in its next session.

ART 6. The Executive power shall admit propositions to contract for the said work, and shall appoint one or more hydraulic engineers to survey and examine the port, so that the preliminary works may be completed.

ART. 7. The port of Panama is different from that of Taboga—each one shall be subject to its respective authorities, and the former shall extend to the islands of Perico, Flamenco, Ilenao and Culebra.

ART. 8. The ports of the islands of the Confederation shall be closed to foreign trade, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, consequently only coasting trade can be carried on with them.

Paragraph.—The port of San Andreas, in the island of that name, is excepted from the foregoing regulation; it can be opened to foreign commerce according to the regulations issued by the Executive power.

Given in BOGOTA, May 21, 1856, &c., &c.

Let it be executed, MARIANO OSPINA,
President of the Confederation.

MANUEL A. SANCLEMENTE, Sec'y of State and War.

Through the politeness of the Intendente-General I have been furnished with the correspondence on the foregoing law:

CONSULATE UNITED STATES AMERICA,
PANAMA, June 29, 1858.

SIR: Observing, by the eighth article of the law relative to Police regulations in the ports of the Granadian Confederation passed by the Congress of Bogota on 21st May ult., and approved by the Executive on the 23d of the same month, that the ports in the Islands of the Confederation are closed to foreign trade both on the Atlantic and Pacific, I have to inquire whether citizens or vessels of the United States are, by the provisions of this act, denied the privilege of trading with any or all of the ports situated in the Islands of the Confederation?

By the third article of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Navigation and Commerce between the United States of America and the Republic of New-Granada, ratified in June, 1848, the two Governments, with the view of "Placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there, in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise; and thus they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation and commerce which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages there established, to which native citizens are subjected." The concluding portion of the article relates to the coasting trade, which is reserved to the high contracting parties respectively, &c.

It is thus clearly established beyond controversy that the citizens of the United States of America have a perfect right to trade with any portion of the territory of the Granadian Confederation, including its islands, and are entitled to the same rights, privileges and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, as the native citizens of the country.

With these rights and privileges guaranteed to their citizens by treaty stipulations, it is scarcely to be presumed that the United States will ever consent to have any of the ports of the Granadian Confederation closed against them.

The Island of Taboga, in the Pacific, as you are aware, supplies at present all the shipping that arrives at the port of Panama with fresh water—and to exclude our vessels from there, would not only, as I conceive, be a violation of the article of the treaty which I have above quoted—but it would necessarily subject American shipowners to serious inconvenience and heavy losses, by detaining their vessels in port until they could be supplied with water from other sources. Indeed it is questionable whether they could obtain the article, with the present means at command, from any other point than Taboga.

To avoid, therefore, any misunderstanding, I conceive it to be my duty to address you, who are charged with the execution of the laws of the Confederation in the State of Panama, having reference to foreign trade, &c, with the view of ascertaining whether vessels belonging to citizens of the United States of America are, by the provision of the act referred to, denied the privilege of touching at or trading with the Island of Taboga, or any other Island of the Granadian Confederation.

Respectfully soliciting an early reply, I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. B. CORWINE, U. S. Consul.

JOSE M. HURTADO, Intendente-General.

OFFICE OF THE INTENDENTE-GENERAL,
PANAMA, July 2, 1858.

A. B. Corwine, U. S. Consul:

SIR: I have received your esteemed note of June 29. You state in your note that Article 8 of the law of May 23, 1858, on police of ports, is in contradiction to Article 3 of the treaty of 1848, between the Republics of the United States and New-Granada, because it declares the ports of the islands of the Confederation closed against foreign commerce.

In answer to that part of your note, I will take the liberty to observe that the article of the law of the 23d of May, 1858, quoted by you, does not contain any provision preventing citizens of the United States from frequenting the coasts and Territories of the Confederation, or from residing and trading in them. Nor does it establish privileges or exemptions in navigation or commerce in favor of Granadians, to the exclusion of United States citizens. The law places the citizens of both nations on equal footing, and for that reason I cannot understand how it is in conflict with the tenor of the treaty in the part you point out.

Neither is there in the law any clause that can be interpreted as prohibiting American ships getting water in the Island of Taboga; therefore you need not fear that the ships of your nation will suffer the inconveniences that such a provision would occasion them.

As to the point you submit to my opinion in the latter part of your note, viz, whether ships belonging to citizens of the United States have, or have not, the privilege of touching at or trading with the Island of Taboga, and others of the Granadian Confederation, I will state that, although the law of the 23d of May closes the ports in the islands of the Confederation against foreign commerce, it does not contain a prohibition against individuals or ships touching at or trading with those ports. But it is necessary that they should comply with the provisions of the law relating to ports closed against foreign commerce.

I have the honor, &c., J. M. HURTADO.

A. B. CORWINE, Esq., United States Consul.

Clear as mud! There *may* not be any contradiction in the different paragraphs of the Intendente's reply—and the law *may* say one thing and mean another—but as he says, it does not mean what it says, I presume all parties will be satisfied.

The provision of the new Constitution designating the term for which the President should be elected, having been accidentally omitted in the printing of the instrument, it has been supplied by a vote of Congress. The term is four years.

The project giving the President authority to make war on Ecuador, has passed to a second reading in the House, but nothing was expected to come of it this year.

After more than a year's delay, and after the new Constitution had stifled the office, the Intendency of Panama has been assumed by JOSE MARCELINO HURTADO. Congress has, however, refused to recognize the office in a formal vote, denying the salary to him, his secretary and subordinates.

The election for Governor of the State of Panama came off on Sunday, the 27th. The Government put forward JOSE MARCELINO HURTADO, and the opposition candidate was JOSE DE OBALDIA. The latter is undoubtedly elected, by a large majority, but the former will probably be the Governor. The Island of Taboga, which has only about seventeen or twenty resident voters, it is said, has returned more votes for the Government Party than she could legally have done even if all the cockroaches had been entitled to a ballot. A *row* is expected in September, when the Assembly declares the vote, if the Government attempts to foist a minority candidate upon the people, as it succeeded in doing, through the aid of Commodore MERVINE, of the *Independence*, and his marines, in September, 1856. Both the gentlemen are white, both well educated, both have traveled, and both speak English—which four points could not be claimed by the last incumbent.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac* is the only American vessel in port. The *Vandalia* sailed on Saturday last for the Fejees. The flag-ship *Merrimac* is probably at Paita, and the *Decatur* is on her way to the southern ports.

The mail by the *Star of the West*, with important dispatches for Mr. CLAY, our Minister to Peru, arrived about fifteen minutes after the British steamer left this port for Callao—so they lay over here a fortnight, as well as the whole South Pacific mail. It is a great pity Congress did not grant the mail contract asked for, in order that an American line might be established from Panama to Valparaiso. You will find some interesting figures under the "Chili" head in the *Times* today, showing the vast preponderance of British over American trade with Chili. Chili takes over seven millions of dollars' worth of goods annually from Great Britian, while from the United States, she takes but little over two millions. And this difference is almost wholly due to the fact that for the last seventeen years that country has had a regular steam intercourse with England, while with the United States, it has been casual and uncertain. If we willfully neglect the means in our power to cultivate trade and social intercourse with South and Central America, we must expect more far-sighted nations to carry off the prizes—political and commercial—that naturally belong to us. The way we have suffered the Brazil trade to slip through our fingers into the hands of England, ought to be a lesson to our Government on the importance of keeping up a rapid steam communication with trading nations. F. W. R.

The Saranac at Panama—A Sorry Story—Departure of the Merrimac and Decatur.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE SARANAC,
PANAMA BAY, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

We still continue at this miserable place, with few or no hopes of leaving before December next.

The flag-ship *Merrimac* and the sloop-of-war *Decatur* have left on a cruise to more congenial climes. The Commodore is destined on a most agreeable cruise to the southward and westward, visiting the Sandwich and the contiguous groups of Islands forming the Western Archipelago of the Pacific, and will be absent about eight months. The breaking out of the *Decatur* for a cruise was heartily sanctioned by officers and crew. She has been moored here for the last fifteen months, during which stay her complement was considerably reduced by the fever and the enervating character of this climate. She is bound for the South Pacific coast, remaining the greater portion of her absence at Valparaiso, the most inviting port on the whole station. We have in company here, the fine sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Commander SINCLAIR; she sails in a few days for California, I believe, and Puget's Sound.

Alas! poor *Saranac*, doomed to all the objectionable features so peculiar to a protracted stay. No amusements save the Padres, and their cockpits, which I regret to write form the sole and fostering pastime of these "most reverend Signors." Again the difficulty of landing on the reef, the great distance required from the shore to insure a safe anchorage; the torrents of rain, in many cases filling your boat without five minutes' warning, are some of the incidents which render Panama bay and city the last abode of the unacclimated American.

Nevertheless, I conclude these desultory remarks by writing we are all well! and bear our situation with a patient and becoming "shrug."

DESIDERIUS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Approaching Elections in Peru—The Alliance Between the South American States—Affairs in Chili—The Argentine Confederation—Attempt upon the Life of General Urquiza.

By the arrival of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Bolivia*, at Panama, we have dates from Valparaiso to June 1, and from Lima and Callao to the 12th. The *Bolivia* brought $465,338 in specie. She has no advices from Ecuador.

PERU.

The Lima papers are almost entirely occupied with discussions on the qualifications of the several candidates for the Presidency. The election is to take place on the 1st August, the principal candidates being the present Dictator CASTILLA, and the civilian Don DOMINGO ELIAS. The general sentiment appears to be in favor of a ruler from the ranks of civil life, but the idea prevails that a practical expression of this sentiment will not be allowed by the military and creatures of the Dictator, who will have possession of the polls. General SAN ROMAN, who has just been appointed Minister of War and Marine, and who will be President of the Council, will also enter into the struggle for the Presidency of the nation. General CASTILLA sailed from the Chinchas in the war-steamer *Huoras*, on the 9th June, for Islay and Asica, in the South, ostensibly for a trip for the health of his family, but really to arrange for the success of his candidacy in that part of the country. I think there can be no doubt that CASTILLA means to be President whether elected or not, so that the only way to avoid another revolution is to elect him.

ECHENIQUE, the Ex-President, and VIVANCO were in Valparaiso or Santiago. They are both excluded, by a decree, from even presenting themselves as candidates for the Presidency; thus, as has so frequently happened in Peru, leaving behind the seeds of future revolution! If one fair, free, and uncontrolled election were only for once allowed, at which all the many "Pretendientes," who keep the country in commotion, were invited to present themselves, it would certainly go a great way to prevent discontent. However, this never seems to be CASTILLA's policy.

Business has been active in Arequipa since the conclusion of the revolution, and large shipments of goods have been made from Lima to that market.

In Paita, a flour mill driven by steam power, first of the kind established in Peru, was opened the day the *Bolivia* passed. It is the property of WASHINGTON BOOTH, Esq, of Baltimore, and no doubt will be a good speculation and a great benefit to the province.

The United States Government has instructed its Minister to Ecuador that until the settlement of the dispute between Peru and Ecuador in relation to the ownership of territory at the confluence of the Amazon, the negotiations in relation to the free navigation of the Amazon must be suspended.

Señor ILDEFONSO ZAVALA, a prominent Peruvian statesman, lately died at Tacna.

Business was extremely dull in Callao, particularly in guano freights. There was 42,000 tons of shipping seeking freight at Callao.

BOLIVIA.

The leaders of the BELZU and CORDOVA adherents are working actively to overthrow Dr. LINARES, the present President. The latter has restricted the liberty of the Press and adopted other despotic measures for securing his government.

CHILI.

Congress assembled at Santiago on the day of the sailing of the steamer. The Government has a working majority in both Houses Projects will be presented granting $200,000 for removing the bar at the entrance of the port of Constitution, in the Province of Maulé; diminishing the export tax on copper; for the establishment of a mint at Caldera; the treaty of Union for the purposes of protection between Chili and the other South American Republics; and a project of consular organization in foreign ports, declaring the attributes and duties of Consuls.

The difficulty of Capt. BAKER, of the bark *Monsoon*, with the authorities on account of his having severely punished some Chinese sailors on his vessel, in port, and for which the U. S. Consul held he was not amenable to Chilian law, have terminated, the Supreme Court having revoked the decision of the Judge of First Instance, and dismissed the whole matter. The Sardinian Consul has thrown up his commission in consequence of a decision of the same Court, imprisoning five men, of a vessel of his nation, claiming that to subject them to Chilian laws is in violation of treaty stipulations.

An agent to negotiate a Government loan of $7,000,000 to finish the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, and to continue the line to Talca, will soon leave for Europe.

A new steamer of 900 tons is to be put on the route from Valparaiso to Talcahuano and other ports, in August.

The Copiapo mines continue in a prosperous state, and some late discoveries reveal the inexhaustible mineral riches of that district.

The Island of Chiloe is becoming a favorite whaling station, fish being often met with on the coast of the archipelago, and the port of Ancud affording a favorable market for the sale of such goods as the whalers carry.

A severe storm had visited almost all the Southern provinces, doing much damage.

The importations to Chili for the past year amounted to $20,091,968, on which $3,505,288 in duties were paid. From Great Britain she took $7,037,456; from France, $4,037,303; from the Argentine Provinces, $1,436,438; from the United States, $2,170,031; from Germany, $1,619,235. The exports for the same year amounted to $19,778,151, paying as duties $401,708. This is an excess over the previous year in exports of $1,618,628.

Business had improved a little, in consequence of a considerable movement in imports, and the lower price of agricultural produce. The monetary scarcity continued, although a slight improvement was perceptible. Flour averaged about $4 25 per quintal, 6 months. Carolina Rice, by the *White Pigeon*, sold $6 75, 6 months; 6,400 arobas American white Sugar sold at $3. 6 months. Stock of Sugar of all kinds on hand, 238,000 arobas. Bar Copper, $20@$20 50, cash. Bar Silver, $10 50 per marc. Freights from Caldera to Europe with ores, £2@£2 5s. ℔ ton. Exchange on London, 45@46 ℔ dollar; on the United States, 10 ℔ cent. premium, nominal.

RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

The Government of Buenos Ayres has replied to the Confederation, which requires that that province should form part of it, that it is useless longer to continue the discussion, and that she will defend herself to the last, if the Confederation shall resolve to use arms against her. The Yellow fever had disappeared. A conspiracy against General URQUIZA's life had been discovered. A Frenchman and an artillery officer had been arrested.

From Montevideo our dates are only up to April 15, and are of no interest.

In Paraguay, the Government had imposed a tax of two silver reals on every newspaper introduced into the country. A liberal Government, that of Paraguay!

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia at this Port.

The United States mail steamship *Philadelphia*, GUSTAVUS HARRISON commanding, left New-Orleans on the morning of the 5th inst., and arrived off Havana at sunrise of the 8th. She sailed again for New-York on the night of the 9th, having awaited the arrival of the *Granada* from Aspinwall. She arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Philadelphia* did not enter the harbor of Havana, but remained out at sea during her detention.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana.

The United States mail steamship *Granada* arrived on the afternoon of the 9th from Aspinwall.

The United States mail steamship *Empire City* arrived on the morning of the 9th from New-York.

The United States steamer *Water Witch* left Havana on the evening of the 8th.

The United States sloops-of-war *Jamestown* and *Plymouth* were cruising off Havana.

The *Philadelphia* has had fine weather during the whole voyage, and has made the run from Havana in a little over four days.

The *Prensa* congratulates the friends of internal improvements upon the new Government regulations relative to the introduction of white laborers into the Island. It finds ample promotion for the movement in the official decree; while it regards the guarantees against fillibusters finding admission under its terms adequate.

The *Prensa* also deplores the low state of trade between Cuba and the Spanish American States. It ascribes it to the absence of interest in those Republics, their literature, condition and resources, and to the neglect of personal intercourse.

The Captain of the Port has authorized a steamer to communicate with the American mail steamers, running to and from New-York, without their entering the harbor. This measure is to relieve them from Quarantine regulations, both there and at either end of their route.

The publication of a new Havana Directory is a topic which engages the Press. It is to appear shortly, and will contain, besides a mass of statistical facts relative to the city and island, 20,000 addresses, mercantile and otherwise.

From Porto Rico.

Our advices from Porto Rico are to the 26th ultimo. They are devoid of interest.

M. GOTTSCHALK was performing there, and had just given a charity concert in behalf of the Hospital of San Ildefonso.

We find in the *Boletin Mercantil* further confirmation of the news of the close of the contest between SANTANA and BAEZ, in the Dominican Republic. A Dominican man-of-war had touched at Mayaguez, and her officers had stated that the abdication of BAEZ in favor of SANTANA had been consummated.

SHIP ASHORE.—The ship *Euphrasia*, Captain LANFAIR, from Newcastle, England, with a cargo of coal, went ashore at Squan, on Tuesday morning, 13th, at 8½ o'clock, and is leaking badly.

The schooner previously reported ashore near the Ocean House proves to be the *B. Trowbridge*, of New-Haven, from Turk's Island, 11 days, with salt, bound to New-York.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

A Million and a Half in Gold.

Fraser's-River Excitement Unabated.

Immense Exodus from California

RESCUE OF JAPANESE SAILORS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MARIPOSA.

THE INDIAN WAR IN WASHINGTON.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, ALFRED G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall 5th inst., with the mails, treasure, and passengers, from San Francisco June 20, brought down by the Pacific Mail steamship *Sonora*, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora* left San Francisco June 21, arriving at Panama July 5, 8 A M.

Saturday, 10th, 1 P. M., lat. 24° 36′ North, lon. 74° 13′ West, spoke steamer *Moses Taylor*, hence for Aspinwall. All well.

Monday, 12th, 2 P. M., exchanged signals with British bark *Point*, steering northeast; lat. 32° 56′ North, lon. 73° 48′ West.

At 3 P. M., same day, exchanged signals with American clipper-ship *Kalamazoo*, standing northwest.

Left at Aspinwall English Mail steamer *Medway*.

The following is the treasure list of the *Star of the West*:

E. C. Knight & Co.	$2,240	J. H. Coghil	$14,925
T. Watson & Sons	1,600	Wells, Fargo & Co	289,500
Butcher & Brother	8,000	Freeman & Co	76,625
Thos. J. Hand & Co	3 000	H. A. Kelly	1,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	58,900	F. Baker	6,000
Crosby, Crocker & Co	12,000	Meader & Adams	13,300
Ross, Falconer & Co	55,428	Scholle & Bro	24,700
F. Nickerson & Co.	13,000	Janson, Bond & Co	10,000
J. Strauss Bro. & Co	51,340	R. S. Wade	1,311
J. B. Weir	22,430	Treadwell & Co	20,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	60 000	H. L. Ritch & Co	2 697
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	W. Heller & Co	17,500
James Patrick	55,000	Strauss, H. H. & Co	4,095
Wm. Seligman & Co	43,000	Turner Brothers	1 930
Am. Ex. Bank	152 000	J. G. Parker & Sons	6,000
P. Naylor	10,000	Order	33 094
J. H. Browning	10,000	Total	$1,394,394
J. B. Newton & Co.	18,231	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Howland & Aspinwall	140,750	S. Lansburgh & Bro	2,794
Richard Patrick	41,000	H. Classon & Son	3,062
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	20 292	Lanman & Kemp	363
Duncan, Sherman & Co	41,031	J. Avezana	300
Harbeck & Co	16,100	Order	800
Chas. W. Crosby	26,260		
Total			$1,401,713

We are under obligations to the Purser, Mr. J. F. PATTERSON, and the Express lines of WELLS, FARGO & Co., and Messrs. FREEMAN & Co., for especial favors.

The past fortnight has been one full of excitement in California. The news from the gold diggings in British America continuing to be favorable, an extensive exodus of population from California has been going on, directed towards Frazer River. The newspapers have been full of letters from persons in the new diggings, which are read with avidity to the exclusion of almost everything else. No other topic has been thought of but the new mines.

It is estimated that at least eight thousand people have already left California for the new mines since the breaking out of the excitement. Besides those intended to mine, of course quite a number have gone up to trade, and others to speculate in lots upon the sites of future cities, etc. Six steamers have been laid on the route between San Francisco and the new mines, besides eight or ten sailing vessels. Every ship leaves crowded with adventurers, and tickets are sold days in advance. The last steamer that left, the *Cortes*, is supposed to have carried off full 1,500 passengers, although only about 900 appeared on the Custom-House returns. Among others, several gentlemen connected with the California Press have gone up with the intention of starting newspapers at different points in the new country. One paper, *The North American*, by WILLISTON, BARTLETT & TOWNE, is already announced at Victoria, V. I., the capital of the Hudson's Bay Company's possessions.

The people of San Luis Obispo County are just now in a state of great excitement, owing to the discovery among them of regularly organized banditti, who for several years past have been engaged in assassinating and robbing whomsoever they suspected of having money or valuables that could be stolen. The massacre of two Frenchmen, Messrs. BARATIE and BOREL, on the San Juan Capistrano ranch, forty-five miles from San Luis, on the 12th of May, aroused the people of the county, who organized themselves into a Vigilance Committee, and set about detecting the assassins. Four of them were caught, and summarily executed at different places. They were all native Californian Spaniards, who, in that part of the State, seem to think it no sin to wage a kind of private war of robbery and rapine upon their white neighbors. The noted JACK POWERS, an American, is said to be the chief of this gang of bandits. The people of San Luis threaten a war of extermination against them. Several of the villains executed are fugitive criminals, for whose capture large rewards have been offered by the Governor, and other rewards by the citizens. The people preferred to hang them up to turning them over to the authorities and claiming the rewards.

Following close after this excitement in the South, comes the news of a similar explosion in Carson Valley. Some time ago, a poor Frenchman, named HENRI GARDERE, was murdered and robbed in Honey Lake Valley. A man named SNOW was seized by the people there, and the circumstances proved against him showed too plainly that he was concerned in the crime. To save his life, he confessed that he belonged to a regular band of robbers—gave their secret signs and passwords, and named a number of his confederates. It was given out that SNOW had been hung; and the matter was kept dark—but measures were taken to capture the entire gang of assassins with certainty. These proved successful, and on Monday, the 14th of June, seven of these scoundrels were suddenly seized by an armed band of citizens, at Genoa, Carson Valley—and were, at latest accounts, being tried for their lives by an *impromptu* jury; and it is thought that three of them—W. B. THORNTON, L. OLDS, and one EDWARDS, would certainly be hung. EDWARDS murdered Mr. SNELLING, last Fall, at Snelling's ranch, Merced County, and a reward of $1,500 was offered for his apprehension by the neighbors of his victim. He undoubtedly deserves death. The people in the sparsely-settled region of Carson Valley, which is outside of the limits of the State of California, were, of course, much excited by these events.

The Indians in the northern counties of this State, following the example of their people in Oregon, are beginning to be troublesome. A United States pack-train was fired upon by the Indians in Del Norte County, on May 29, and one man, named J. H. BAKER, killed, and the train captured. Two other white men were massacred by the savages on Eel River; and other outrages are reported as having been committed by them. Indeed, it appears as if there is to be a general outbreak of all the savage tribes north of us.

A duel was fought near Marysville, on June 11, by ALBERT TURNER and WILLIAM HOUSER. The parties were armed with fowling-pieces, loaded with ball. Four shots were exchanged without injury to either; in the fifth round, HOUSER had his arm shattered by his adversary's bullet. The difficulty grew out of a lawsuit between the parties.

On Saturday, June 12, an Italian named GIOVANNI CUENO was killed on Douglas Flat, Calaveras County, by the caving in of a bank of earth upon him.

On June 4, at Colusi, on the Upper Sacramento, when a man named MCNAIR was reaping grain, the horse became frightened, started and ran off. MCNAIR was thrown, and his body became entangled in the reaper, which cut off one of his legs below the knee, from which accident he bled to death before medical assistance could be procured.

PETER DUMFORD, a laborer at the quartz-mill of BRODIE, LIGHTNER & Co., Angel's Camp, Calaveras County, was killed on the 14th June, by having a bucket fall on his head while he was working in the shaft. DUMFORD was recently from Clermont County, Ohio.

G. M. BOND, an old resident of Stanislaus County, was shot and killed on the 15th June, it is supposed by a man named HAMILTON. BOND had a son killed about a year ago.

WM. B. HALL, from Louisville, Ky., while stooping down to lift a stone from the ground, in Mariposa County, on the 17th June, dropped a revolver from his bosom, which exploding, drove a bullet through his body, killing him almost instantly.

A man at Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne County, learned by some means that his house was to be attacked by robbers on the night of the 14th June, and quietly stationed the Sheriff with a *posse* inside to guard the premises. During the night, three robbers approached and began breaking in, when the Sheriff fired upon them, killing one dead. The others escaped. The dead robber could not be recognized. It was supposed the robbers were intent on raising funds to reach Frazer River.

ALEXANDER BREJOUX, a native of Paris, committed suicide on the 13th June, at Oakland, by placing a gun in his mouth and sending a ball through his neck. BREJOUX leaves a wife and family. Drunkenness was the cause.

A child of ANDREW FARENBAH, aged 2 years, was burned to death on 5th June, on ROSS & SIMS' ranch, 10 miles below Sacramento, on the lower Stockton road.

A German shoemaker, named HOEFFLER, committed suicide by drowning himself in the river at Marysville on the 10th June. HOEFFLER was about 40 years of age.

The quartz leads in Tulare County, on Kern River, have recently been paying remarkably well. Some of the rock has yielded from $165 to $450 per ton.

Owing to the Frazer River fever, the previous excitement in Tuolumne County, as to new gold-quartz discoveries has partially subsided. From the latest accounts, it would appear that rich auriferous quartz leads are extensively diffused over the country.

On the 9th June the ship *Caribbean* arrived at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, bringing twelve shipwrecked Japanese seamen, who had been picked up at sea on the 20th of last May, floating upon a disabled junk, in lat 43° 40′ N., lon. 171°. These people have been driving about, at the mercy of winds and waves, for five months. They were treated with great kindness by the Captain of the *Caribbean*, and conducted themselves with propriety on his ship. Since their arrival, they have excited much curiosity. They have been shown all the novelties of the city, and taken to some of the places of public amusement—much to their delight and wonder. A memorial to the President has been numerously signed, asking the Government to send these shipwrecked sailors, thus accidentally thrown upon our shores, back to their native land. It is thought that the occasion will afford an excellent opportunity for our Government to manifest a friendly feeling towards the Japanese.

The news that the Government was about to purchase the naked rock at the entrance of this harbor, called Line Point, for $200,000, and that Senator GWIN had recommended this purchase, has awakened a lively indignation in San Francisco and throughout the State. The site for the proposed fortifications is not worth more than a $100. The whole ranch, (upon which is situated this site,) would not sell under the hammer for $5,000. People here have no doubt that a mammoth swindle is intended.

JOHN B. RUSSELL, a native of Lynn, Mass., fell into the bay at San Francisco, and was drowned, on the 13th of June. He was drunk at the time, and could not help himself, and aid could not be rendered him in time.

On Friday morning, 11th June, a German named PETER BECKER, keeper of a lager-bier saloon, on Jackson street, was found murdered in a recess near his premises. His body was horribly mutilated with a hatchet. The saloon was robbed of $110. No clue of the assassin has been discovered

A young man named JOHN WILLIAMS, a stevedore, while discharging the cargo of a ship, was killed by the falling upon him from the deck of a heavy stone. He lived several days after receiving the injury, but died on the 6th of June.

A Danish broker, named HEILBUTT, well known in San Francisco, absconded on the 5th of June, carrying off various sums of money belonging to others, and leaving behind many unpaid debts. It is supposed he left on the steamer for Panama.

The deposits of gold bullion for the week ending June 12 amounted to 28,564 23 ounces. The gold coinage for that week was as follows: Double eagles, $595,000; half eagles, $91,000; dollar pieces, $10,000; total, $696,000. The effect of the Frazer River excitement is plainly manifested by the falling off of the gold deposits at the Mint. The deposits from the 1st to the 15th of May were 80,964.80 ounces; from the 1st to the 15th of June they were only 57,485.87 ounces—showing a falling off of 23,478.93 ounces.

The great trotting match between the mare *Princess*, and *New-York*, a favorite California trotter, came off on the 15th June. The result is thus stated:

Match for $2,000—mile heats—best three in five—in harness—weights 145 lbs.

A. J. DANIELS, b. m. *Princess*	1	1	1
G. W. FERGUSON, b. g. *New York*	2	2	2

Time—2:32; 2:30; 2:31.

Sunday, June 13, being the day appointed for Mr. THOMAS MCNABB to undertake his great equestrian performance of riding two hundred miles in ten hours, a very large concourse of persons from this city and other adjacent parts, gathered at the Union Race Course, at an early hour to witness its execution. Mr. MCNABB rode California stock entirely, forty-two of the best horses in this neighborhood having been provided for the occasion. Wagers were freely offered and taken at the start, but the confident air of the rider, and his well-known powers of endurance, soon got the field in his favor, and the opinion became prevalent that he would accomplish the feat. The running commenced at 7 o'clock A. M., and terminated at 5 o'clock P. M., less 13 minutes, leaving him winner of the wager of $2,500 by 11½ minutes.

Great Fire at Mariposa.

PARTICULARS OF THE MARIPOSA FIRE—LOSS $200,000.

The Mariposa *Star* gives the particulars of the late fire there:

"Yesterday, at about 1 o'clock P. M., a fire broke out in a house occupied by Chinese, and situated below the old Phillips Hotel, on Main-street. Notwithstanding the efforts made to arrest its progress, the flames spread rapidly to the northern portion of Main-street, consuming all the property on either side as far as the post-office, with the exception of SULLIVAN & Co.'s granite store, COHEN & DETTLEBACH's new fire-proof building, VAN BOEVER's brick store, on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, and the brick store owned and occupied by COHEN, SAMUELS & Co. This latter building was left standing, but the goods were all materially injured from the effects of the heat. The following comprises a list of the sufferers by the fire, with the amount of their losses, as near as could be ascertained:

McNamara & Crippen, $1,500; Peter Van Bever, $3,000; Richard Thomas, $500; Allison & Harrison, $1,800; Pujol & Co., $6,000; Webber & Co., $2,000; Dr. Kavanaugh, $1,000; McVicar & Gregory, $12,000; A. J. Gregory, $4,000; Kraft, (clothing store,) $4,000; Masonic Hall, $2,000; Goodman, Hubbell & Co., $16,000; J A. Henry, $8 000; C. De-Forris, $3,000; J. W. Torney, $4 500; Charles Hurtel & Co., $1,000; J. M. Vandyke, $2,000; Oppenheim & Co., $4,000; McCready & Brother, $3,000; Cohen, Samuels & Co, $14,000; Leroy Vining, $8,000; John H. Neal & Co., $2,000; Thos. Duff, $1,000; Henry Welleck, $3,000; German Tailor, $200; Jordan Gilham, $200; Geo. E. Gardner, $1,200; E. Smith, $300; Dr. Grandvoniet, $25,000; L. Frankl, $9,500; Wm. Phillips, $1,400; S. Wormser, $4,000; Blumenthal & Newcomb, $8,000; Cohn & Dettelbach, $2,500; E. C. Bell, $5,000; MacDermot & Co, $24,000; Wm. Nichols, $1 500; Sullivan & Co., $4,000; Geo. F. Kraff, $1,200; Burke, $500; John Boling, $1,000; J. Barnett, $5,000; S. A. Merritt, $4,000; J. B. Condon, $3,000; John Malion, $400; Mad. Lavassar, $3 000.

California Mining News.

NEW DIGGINGS IN TUOLUMNE—WALKER RIVER DIGGINGS—QUARTZ IN CALAVERAS—IN TUOLUMNE.

A wide extent of country, about fifteen miles east of Sonora, beyond Long Gulch and Cherokee, and bordering on the Tuolumne River, has been ascertained to abound in placer deposits, which will afford work to a large number of miners for years to come. It is but recently that these diggings were prospected, and we learn that much of the ground is already laid off in claims by miners from Long Gulch and vicinity. It is a limestone region, somewhat similar in character to Shaw's Flat and Columbia District. Shafts have been sunk to a depth of fifty feet, through gravel, which prospects from five to twenty cents to the pan, improving as they go deeper. Mr. Covert, of this city, is now engaged in digging a ditch to the new diggings, intending to procure a supply of water from the Columbia and Stanislaus River Water Company. What folly for miners to go off to Frazer River, while better diggings exist in our very midst—*Sonora Herald.*

Considerable excitement exists in some portions of this county in regard to the new diggings on Walker River, east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Several miners have returned from there with considerable quantities of gold dust, and are preparing themselves with better outfits to return. They say but little about the mines, but are inducing all their friends to return with them. Some seventy ounces of very beautiful dust was purchased of the Walker River miners at Angel's, a few days since. Our informant says that it was coarse, smooth, scaly gold, having the appearance of what is called, of California product, coarse river gold—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

The *Chronicle*, in an article describing a new quartz mill erected by Messrs. Foote & Co, at Rich Gulch Flat, says:

"Every portion of this work is built in the most substantial manner, and with a view of permanency. Since the mill has been running the company has taken out about $140,000. There is no portion of the rock that has been extremely rich, but it all has paid uniformly, and is now averaging about $12 per ton. This mill has been in operation long enough to thoroughly test the project, and dispel every doubt as to its being a good paying institution. The supply of rock is almost inexhaustible."

Operations in quartz are being vigorously carried on throughout our county. During the past week we were shown a number of rich specimens from lodes lately struck above Soulsby's. Messrs. Bancroft and Morris, who are engaged in quartz operations in the mountains, inform us that new veins are daily being discovered in their vicinity, and it is thought large yields will soon follow. At Calder's Ranch, also, rich quartz has been found. We are informed that a large amount of gold was realized last week by Captain Stuart, of this city, from one week's crushing of his mill, near Jamestown.—*Union Democrat.*

NEW-CALEDONIA.

The Frazer River Mines—The Exodus from San Francisco—From the Interior of California—A Panic—Latest from the Mines—How to Get There—The Operations of the Miners—Shipping Engaged—Cost of the Journey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, June 21, 1858.

The *Golden Age* carried East the freshet accounts from Frazer River, the *Panama* having arrived here the very day of her departure. What the effect of the wondrous news may have been upon the Atlantic world, we can only judge from the vast commotion created in California. Throughout this State the new gold fever has continued for nearly two months to rage with increasing violence, and no one believes the climax has yet been reached. Thousands of our citizens have been deploring for years past that the halcyon days of 1849 had gone forever, when, all of a sudden, they are back again in full blast. San Francisco looks like a mining city—just as she seemed ten years ago. Her streets are alive with red, blue and grey-shirted men—rough, stalwart fellows, ranging about in squads, with picks, shovels, pans, blankets and primitive little rockers on their shoulders. Almost a decade has passed since such scenes were witnessed here. Shop keepers are overrun with customers they never dreamed of seeing at their counters. This is the grand purchasing point of all sorts of miners' supplies, for the vast hordes of people congregating here from every part of California, bound for Puget Sound. To complete their outfit a Colt's revolver (generally a pair of them) is deemed indispensable. There are thousands of Indians in New-Caledonia, very different from our miserable Digger species, and every one who goes there is prepared for self-protection. Some of the papers, among other vain efforts to check the universal stampede northward, have suggested that there was danger to be feared from these savage tribes, so brave and strong, but nobody is frightened. Civilization in its advancing squadrons has never yet encountered any obstacle from that source which was not speedily overcome. Government may prolong so-called Indian wars with a few savages scattered over almost unsettled wastes, like Florida, and making a great bugbear of the business, squandering millions before it is finished; but there is no serious trouble to be feared on Frazer River, with its *cordon* of camps of well-armed miners. Men who have worked for years in the mountains of California, know how to manage the redskins better than any regulars in the world. To show the extent of the dread of interior newspaperdom, caused by the recent immense exodus of population, Sacramento journals telegraphed two days since to their reporters in this city, that they should send up only the worst features of the news then expected from the North. But the accounts came overwhelmingly confirmative of all and more than all that had before been received. They could not be held back, and have already coursed over the wires, adding fuel to the flames, and causing the fever to rage with ten times its former violence. It is no longer doubted or disputed that a new gold country awaits development in the North, as rich in its resources as California or Australia. The magic spell of such a discovery is now being experienced within our own borders, and its influence cannot fail to spread far and wide over the whole domain of civilization. Already it is found by the record, that 9,216 registered passengers have left this port in steamers and sailing vessels for the new mines. It is well known that at least one-fourth of those departing are not enumerated in the clearances at the Custom House. The steamship *Cortes*, which sailed on the 17th instant, really carried about fourteen hundred passengers, but only nine hundred were reported. So, too, the *Panama* sailed, June 14, with about nine hundred passengers, when her clearance was for five hundred and seventy. Fully twelve thousand persons have departed for the land of promise in the last two months, and probably the actual total is not less than fifteen thousand. That the next two months will carry off an equal number, there is no question, and it is safe to assume, from all present appearances, that the entire *exodus* from California during the first six months of the Frazer river fever, will reach the enormous figure of 40,000. The rapidity and extent of this emigration has never been paralleled.

When the steamer *Republic* was telegraphed, about 2½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., the town was taken quite by surprise. She was not expected so soon, the Pacific Mail Company having given information that she would not probably arrive before to-day. The sensation throughout the city was tremendous. Excitement and anticipation had been at a high pitch for two entire weeks, as no steamer had come down in the *interim* with later news than the *Panama*, which reached here on the 5th of June. The *Pacific* had arrived on the 8th of June, but did not bring later advices than the *Panama*. This was a long period of suspense, but faith in Frazer River had never once flagged among the general mass, although some other papers of large circulation had seemingly wavered and striven to check the swelling tide of the Northward bound. In less than an hour after the *Republic* touched the wharf, several extras were issued, and the *Evening Bulletin* was out, flooding the city with the eagerly-sought intelligence. At once, assurance became doubly sure—and those who had hitherto hesitated, and held back, hauled down their colors, and went in, *pell mell*, with all the enthusiasm of fresh converts. The question was no longer, "Are you going?" but, "When do you get off?" The Special Correspondent of the *Bulletin*, whose letters are reliable, and have hitherto proved the most comprehensive and exact, of those which have been given to the public, writes that the steamer *Surprise* reached Fort Langley, on Frazer River, June 5, and proceeded to Fort Hope, arriving there next day. This steamer is the first that has ascended the river above Fort Langley, and could have gone to Fort Yale, had her supply of coal not been limited. The navigation of the river for 150 miles from its mouth is thus established. The *Surprise* is a fine sea-going steamer, that came round the Horn, under sail, some three years ago owned by Captain Vandewater. That gentleman and Mr. Jessup, of the California Steam Navigation Company, (which had chartered her,) went up on the *Surprise*, about three weeks since, intending to place her on the river route, connecting with the ports on Puget Sound. They have made arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company to carry out this project, and she is now running regularly from Victoria to Fort Hope, connecting with the Pacific Mail Company's steamers from San Francisco.

Captain Wright's steamer, the *Sea Bird*, is also employed in the same business, but probably she has not the power to stem the current above Fort Langley, as she tried to go up close behind the *Surprise*, but did not succeed on the first attempt. The Hudson's Bay Company have their own steamer, the *Otter*, also on the same route. They all charge $20 passage from ports on the Sound to Fort Langley and above on Frazer River. These steamers will take up henceforth nearly all the travel.

Between the 27th of May and the 5th of June, fifty canoes had reached Fort Langley, containing an average of six persons each. The Governor of the H. B. Co., with four directors and Captain Prevost, of the British steamer *Satellite*, had proceeded to Fort Yale, where they appointed Custom-House officers. They were cordially received by the miners on the various bars along the river, and appointed magistrates from among them. The Hudson Bay Company is pursuing a conciliatory course and keeping favor successfully. After the 1st of August Governor Douglass will enforce strictly the terms of his late proclamation, requiring every miner to have a license, for which he is to pay five dollars per month. He expects to have advices from the Home Government in England meanwhile, and the impression is that the same regulations will be then established as those which have proved satisfactory in the Australian colonies. The edict that no freight shall be taken into the interior on the steamers, or otherwise, except that shipped by and belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, is hardly likely to be strictly enforced for the time being. Miners are allowed to carry full supplies for themselves, but none for trade. The steamers carry no passengers unless provided with a license. No spirituous liquor is to be sold to the Indians. Those who have violated this regulation have had their property confiscated, and are, and will be, severely dealt with. There is reported one case of an American trader from Bellingham Bay having had $2,000 of property confiscated by the Hudson's Bay Company, for trading near Fort Langley. But while giving these particulars, we are losing sight of the gold news. These, we have said, are altogether favorable. The color is found everywhere, and even during the extreme height of the river, parties are averaging from $10 to $20 per day, digging in the banks, or on the upper edge of the bars, nearly all of which are overflowed. Big strikes of from $50 to $250 are frequently reported. Nearly all the work at present is carried on between Forts Langley and Yale, and for some twenty or thirty miles above the latter, an entire distance along the river of about one hundred miles. Some few are digging on Harrison River, and other tributaries, where the gold is found in larger particles. Those who were engaged in mining on the forks of Thomson River, show still richer yields, but have been compelled to leave on account of the high stage of the water, the want of provisions, and the opposition of the Indians. The gold where the most men are located, (upon the bars of the river,) is found in very minute particles like sand. No quicksilver has been used as yet, but when that is attainable, their yield is sure to be greatly augmented. At Hill's Bar, those at work had averaged $50 per day the whole time they had been there. The Indians all have gold, and are as much excited as the whites. Fortunately, so far, no serious disturbances have occurred, save one near Fort Hope, in which an Indian chief and a white man were killed. The Indians were greatly aroused, but Mr. Allard, an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, succeeded in pacifying them. While the river remains at its present height, trails have to be resorted to above Fort Hope, and these are difficult. When the water falls, the river will be navigable for canoes as high up as desired, with a few short portages. All the letters received by the *Republic* from the various ports on the Sound, and from the diggings, furnish corroborative testimony as to the extent and richness of the new placers. It is of no use to cite various reports of individual successes in this or that locality. The impression of all who have gone is unanimous and conclusive as to the great fact of new gold fields now being explored, equal to any ever yet developed in California or elsewhere. No steamer has yet returned with more than a dozen or fifteen passengers, and nearly every one of these had come down to obtain supplies for himself or his party left behind in the diggings. They all say they are going back in a few weeks, and that nothing is lost by not getting there in a month or so, as the river will remain very high for that length of time. And yet with this convincing proof of the common declaration of all who are on the ground, that there is no use of being in a hurry about starting, the people of California refuse to hold back one single day, and rush off with resistless speed, making almost every sacrifice, and apparently regarding nothing valuable in comparison with a passage paid to Frazer River, and a bare sufficiency to set foot on the new diggings in the north.

Since June 5, the following vessels have sailed for Victoria and ports on Puget Sound: June 5, bark *Gold Hunter*; June 7, steamer *Republic*; June 9, steamer *Commodore*; June 10, schooner *Giulietta*; June 12, steamer *Panama*, ship *Georgiana*, bark *Adeleida*, sloop *Curlew*; June 14, ship *William Berry*; June 15, bark *Live Yankee*; June 17, steamer *Cortez*, schooner *Kossuth*; June 18, schooner *Osprey*, bark *Madonna*; June 19, steamer *Santa Cruz*. This is the list, for the past fortnight, of those vessels which have cleared at the Custom-House. Besides these there are several vessels in the trade with the American ports on Puget Sound, which sail under a general coasting license, and carry in the aggregate no inconsiderable number of passengers. The departures for Frazer River from San Francisco have not been less than six thousand in this period of two weeks. The steamer *Republic* sails for the north again on the 22d, the *Oregon* on the 23d and the *Commodore* on the 24th. At least twenty sailing vessels—clipper-ships, barks, brigs and schooners—are now advertised to sail with quick dispatch, some of the smaller class to take passengers through to Fort Langley, stopping at Victoria, to obtain permits to pass up Frazer River, at the mouth of which the British steamer *Satellite* is stationed to guard against unlicensed ingress. The price of first-class cabin passage by steamers to Victoria, is $65; $35 in the steerage. The sailing craft charge from $60 down to $25. Nearly all the emigration hence, will land at Victoria, as Governor Douglass will not issue licenses except at that point. The Sacramento *Union* estimates the emigration from this State to New-Caledonia to have already exceeded twelve thousand. It states that from the 1st of May to the 15th of June, ninety-five hundred passengers left Sacramento for San Francisco, against fifty-eight hundred during a previous period of six weeks. The excess of travel over the different stage routes to Sacramento and Folsom, since the fever set in, is found by actual record, to be three thousand six hundred and seventy-four. What the emigration by the San Joaquin has been, is not computed, but the rush from the southern mines is even more general than from the middle and northern sections. The arrivals by up-river steamers, in San Francisco, during the last week have averaged five hundred nightly, of the Frazer-River-bound, and it is safe to say that the departures from this city for the north has reached the same daily average. Those who have lately traveled through the mountains, say that the principal roads in the interior present an appearance similar to the retreat of a routed army. Stages, express wagons, and vehicles of every character are called into requisition for the immediate emergency, and all are crammed, while whole battalions are pressing forward on horse or mule-back and on foot. Of course the shipments of merchandise from San Francisco are very large, to keep pace with this almost instantaneous emigration of thousands to a region totally unsupplied with the commodities necessary for their use and sustenance.

Trade is brisk and good to outward appearance in this city. Complete stores of goods are now required to meet the new exigencies of this northern movement. This creates a different demand altogether from that which has regularly existed through the purchases of interior merchants, who merely replenished their stocks from time to time. But the stampede from the mining towns is quite likely to cause severe losses to the mercantile community of San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville. A great deal of the capital of the small traders in the mountains, is in the shape of debts due to them from mining Companies and individual miners. Too many are taking the Frazer-River slide to make the condition of affairs at all healthy, and it will be pretty lucky if fifty per cent. of what is now due from the interior to the wholesale trade of the large cities, is even realized. Thus the semblance of good times in this city may be somewhat deceptive.

The Excitement in San Francisco.

No one, says the *Bulletin*, outside of the city can form any adequate idea of the extent to which the Frazer River fever is now raging. This city, being the natural outlet for all persons bound thither, whether from the mines or from our interior towns, presents a scene, or rather a continuation of scenes, not to be found elsewhere. The mania is by no means limited to miners, but seems to have operated with inflaming power on all classes alike. Even newspaper men, the most inveterate and pertinacious of all, are about leaving in considerable numbers. A lively business has been doing within the last few days in the hardware and clothing lines, as well as by the vendors of groceries and provisions. Almost all from the interior require a new fit out, in whole or in part. Revolvers, rifles, shot guns and knives, pick axes, shovels and hoes, rocker iron, drills and rifle boxes, flannel shirts, thick coats and pants, water boots, oil-cloths and water-proof clothes-bags—and a thousand other articles "too numerous to mention," have been in demand. So great is the rush that although numerous sailing vessels are up for Frazer River, among them the clipper ship *Chariot of Fame*, which, excepting the *Great Republic* and the *Ocean Monarch*, is the largest merchantman that ever entered our port, yet hundreds will be unable to obtain immediate passage, and we learn that hundreds more are waiting at Sacramento and Stockton for conveyance to this city. Scarcely one of the emigrants leaves San Francisco without disbursing more or less money, and it will not be too high an estimate to assert that ere the lapse of another week one million of dollars will be added to our daily circulation since the epidemic commenced to rage. For the present at least, emigrants will obtain all their supplies from California, and thus far we have seen no good reason to believe that such will not continue to be case for many months yet to come—provided always the Frazer River mines are as rich as they have been reported. The following vessels are up for Vancouver's Island and ports in the Sound: Steamer *Panama*, steamer *Cortes*, bark *Adelaide*, bark *Live Yankee*, bark *D. M. Hall*, bark *Madonna*, brig *Merchantman*, brig *Franklin Adams*, schooner *Kossuth*, ship *William*, ship *Georgiana*, and ship *Chariot of Fame*. All the vessels will undoubtedly go full of passengers and freight, which we cannot help regarding as the commencement of a large and most important commerce between San Francisco and the new gold region.

The Report of Two Emigrants.

On Sunday, says the *Globe*, we received a visit from Messrs. Edward Campbell and Joseph Blanch, both boatmen, well known in this city, who have just returned from the mines on Frazer River. The narrative of these gentlemen exactly agrees with that of Mr. Henry Ettling, published in the *Herald* of yesterday. Six of them joined in company, viz: the two first mentioned, and Messrs. Timothy Sweeny, Alexander Young, Patrick Cosgrave, and James Duncan, all of them boatmen in San Francisco. They left this city on the steamer *Commodore*, and took a whale boat with them, in which they performed the remainder of the trip from Victoria to Hill's Bar, 150 miles above the mouth of Frazer River, and two miles below Fort Yale. They mined for ten days in the Bar, until compelled to desist from the rise in the river, in which time they took out $1,340. They used but one rocker, and have no doubt but they could have done much better with proper appliances. There were from sixty to seventy white men at work on Hill's Bar, and from four hundred to five hundred Indians, men, women and children. The Indians are divided in opinion with regard to Americans; the more numerous party, headed by Pollock, a chief, are disposed to receive them favorably, because they obtain more money for their labor from the "Bostons" than from "King George's men," as they style the English. They have learned the full value of their labor, and instead of $1 a day, or an old shirt, for guiding and helping to work a boat up river, they now charge from $5 to $8 per day. Another portion of the Indians are in favor of driving off the "Bostons," being fearful of having their country overrun by them. Provisions were exceedingly dear and scarce—flour selling at $80 the barrel, bacon at 75 cents a pound, and butter at $1 a pound. They reached Hill's Bar in 21 days from from San Francisco, and recommend the Victoria route as the most favorable. Parties going by that route would do well to purchase a whale-boat in this city, and obtain a clearance from the Custom house at Victoria, without which they will not be allowed to enter the river. The British steamer *Satellite* is stationed off the mouth of the river, and she has a launch manned by 20 men, stationed at Fort Langley, to search boats going up. They also advise learning the Chinook language, which is very easy of acquisition, and will prove exceedingly useful. The Winters are represented as being very severe, the river being frozen solid and the snow very deep. The present high stage of water is expected to abate about the middle or latter part of July, till when mining cannot be carried on to advantage. A party of twenty miners had started to prospect for dry diggings in the interior. They were accompanied by Indian guides, who said there was *hi you* (plenty) gold to be found. Salmon was very abundant, the season having just commenced. No game had been observed above the mouth of the river, but they learned from some half-breeds that there were many bears in the hills. One species is described as being of a green color, not very large, but exceedingly fierce, active, and dangerous to hunt. The gold on Frazer River was first discovered by a man named Charles Adams, who was afterwards shot and killed by his partner, Charles McDonald, during a controversy relative to some gold. McDonald is now at Whatcom. It is necessary to hire an Indian guide or pilot in ascending the river. Our informants are of opinion that gold is most abundant all through that country, and they intend returning in about two weeks.

Another Experience.

Among the mass of narrations, says a San Francisco paper, with which we have been favored, relative to the Frazer River mines, since the arrival of the *Panama*, we select the subjoined account, from Mr. Henry Ettling, a young gentleman of this city, who has been for some time mining on that river, at Hill's Bar, one hundred and sixty miles above the mouth, and the same place known by some persons here as Kennison's Bar. There were about seventy American miners on the Bar, and previous to the late rise in the river, they were averaging one ounce a day to the hand; but, since the freshet, they have not made more than two dollars and a-half to the hand daily. Mr. Ettling and his partner had never mined before, and were, consequently, green at the business; nevertheless, they realized together, six ounces in five days. Being unsupplied with a rocker, they cut down a tree, made a rough substitute for a rocker, and perforated the holes with an iron spoon. The miners on the river appeared to be well satisfied with their operations. Frazer River undergoes two falls each year—the first occurring in June, and the second in August. The freshet between June and August is caused by the melting of the snow in the Rocky Mountains, and pouring down through Thompson River. Provisions were not to be purchased at the mines, except from those who were about leaving for California to obtain supplies, and they disposed of their flour at the rate of $50 a barrel. Mr. Ettling represents the Indians as quite peaceable, but exceedingly troublesome. As soon as a miner lays down his pick, an Indian stands by to make use of it for himself, and when he lays down his shovel for the pick, the Indian takes the shovel and relinquishes the other implement. They are all engaged in mining—even to children four and five years of age, and are as well posted on the value of gold as the whites. Mr. Ettling saw one Indian who had $200 in a buckskin purse, dug out by himself in one week. Mr. Ettling and his partner purchased a canoe at Port Townsend for $50, and navigated from there to Hill's Bar in it. He was three days from Port Townsend to the mouth of the river, and seven days from thence to Hill's Bar, 106 miles above. Wild ducks and geese were plentiful at the mouth, but no game had been seen beyond that point. Salmon, however, was abundant in the river, and were easily taken. Boots, shoes, clothing, tea, coffee, sugar, rice, &c., could be purchased at Forts Langley and Hope, but no meat. In returning, he came from Hill's Bar to within five miles of the river's mouth, in one and one-half days, showing the great rapidity of the current. He saw two men weigh the proceeds of one day's labor, and it amounted to $42 50. The British war steamer *Satellite* was anchored off the mouth of Frazer River, and no canoe was allowed to land anywhere that had liquor on board. The river is too high to be worked at this time, and Mr. Ettling advises those wishing to go to delay till the middle or end of July, and recommends the Bellingham Bay route, and from thence in canoes. He says also that it is by all means advisable to learn the Chinook language, or Indian jargon, in general use among the Oregon, Puget Sound and Northern Indians. The natives represent the Winters as being excessively bitter and cold; but the weather was very warm when Mr. Ettling left. Mr. Henry Kerbison, of this city, was at Hill's Bar and had been very successful. It is the intention of Mr. Ettling and his partner to return as soon as the freshet shall have subsided enough to permit of mining.

Description of the Mining Region.

A work of Mr. John Dunn, on the Oregon Territory, published in London, in 1844, furnishes us with a description of the country lying along both sides of Frazer's River, which cannot fail to prove interesting. He says: "The country along its lower section is hilly, and covered with forests of white pine, cedar, and other evergreen trees, and the soil is generally well fitted for pasturage, and, in many places, for tillage. But along the other and more northern sections, the country is more ungenial and unproductive—being cut up by mountains, ravines, torrents, lakes and marshes. Yet it is well wooded, yielding all the varieties of trees growing in that region—fir, spruce, pine, poplar, willow, cedar, cypress, birch and elder." But, in all probability, the most important information at this time, which Mr. Dunn furnishes, relates to the climate. On this subject he remarks: "The climate is very variable, and the transitions are, though periodically regular, remarkably sudden, if not violent. During the Spring, which lasts from April till June, the weather and the face of the country are delightful. In June there are almost incessant rains, drifted furiously along by a strong south wind. In July and August the heat is intense, and the ground, previously saturated with moisture, produces myriads of annoying flies and insects. This heat and glaring sunshine are succeeded in September by fogs of such palpable darkness that until noon it is seldom possible to distinguish objects at a longer distance than one hundred yards. In November the Winter sets in speedily, freezing the lakes and smaller rivers. The cold, however, is not so intense as might be imagined in such a country and climate." Next to the extent and richness of the new gold mines, the most important inquiry is as to the character of the climate. It must be confessed that Mr. Dunn does not draw a very flattering picture of the country in that respect, and his long residence there is a guarantee of the correctness of his statements. It is the concurrent opinion of all who have written from the new mines recently, that mining operations will have to be suspended for a month or so, in consequence of the rising of Frazer's River. The incessant rains, which, according to Mr. Dunn, occur in the month of June, will cause the river to rise much higher than it was at last dates. Intense heat will follow in July and August—dense fogs in September, and in November Winter sets in, and continues until the beginning of April. How many months out of the twelve mining operations can be carried on in such a climate, time alone can develop. In this particular the new El Dorado can never equal California. Here the miner, if he has water, can work to advantage for very nearly eleven months out of the twelve; but if he should have one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty working days, in the British Possessions, out of the whole year, it is probable that he will have reason to be thankful.

Experience of a French Miner.

A correspondent of *Le Phare*, writing from Hill's Bar, June 5, says: "We have been working here four days, and we are satisfied with the results considering the stage of the water. We are now forced to wash so high up on the bank that I am astonished at finding any gold at all. The first two days we averaged $11 each, but since then we have gone deeper and got $19. You see that it goes on increasing, and I expect that in low water we shall make $40 or $50 per day. Yesterday, I bought two pounds of mercury to put in our rocker. I paid at the rate of $8 per pound. This is a very high price, but I expect to save enough more gold by it in two or three days to pay for it.

I wonder how much we shall be able to make when the water is so low that we can work with a sluice. You know that I am not given up readily to delusions, but I expect to make a fortune within a year.

We are now expecting to see the steamer *Surprise*, which is to attempt to ascend the river. I think the project practicable; and you will hear more of this from other sources.

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No prospecting has yet been done in the hills or ravines; but I am convinced that they are rich. California has been rich, but I think this country will surpass it. We expect a large increase of our population in consequence of the news of the success of the miners at the present time. All can come with safety; there is no lack of room."

What the Puget Sound Papers Say.

Mr. Joseph T. Bush, who came passenger in the steamer, informs us that he has been at work three weeks on Frazer River, near Sailor's Bar, during which time he made $10 a day with a rocker. He says there are parties on the river making as much as $100 a day with rockers. All of those at work, indeed, were doing well and in good spirits.

Between Fort Hope and Sailor's Diggings there were, when Mr. Bush left, about 350 miners, none of whom were making less than $10 per day, which is far below the average. Only 35 or 40 men are at work on Thompson's River.

Above Sailor's Diggings the Indians are a little troublesome; imposing a tax of a blanket or a shirt on each miner who worked on ground which the Indians claimed.

The river is represented as in a good navigable condition for canoes as high up as Fort Yale, beyond which point they cannot go with safety. The Hudson Bay Company are actively engaged repairing the Fort.

Mr. Bush says the mines increase in richness as you ascend the river. He comes to replenish his stock, and designs returning as speedily as possible.

Two miners, of Steilacoom, returned last evening from Frazer River in a canoe, after an absence of six weeks. They state that during a low stage of the river they made $15 per day each. Four rockers near them were making from four to nine and a half ounces per day.

Up to the latest accounts from Frazer River, 15 persons in all had been drowned.

A report was current on the river that two trains with provisions had arrived from the Dalles.

Provisions are said to be abundant and cheap at Fort Langley.

Extract of a letter dated

Sailor's Diggings, May 12, 1858.

Stephen Judson and partner have not made less than $12 a day, on an average, since they commenced. Day before yesterday they made $33, ($16 50 each.) and yesterday $31. John Chapman with his Indian. Wash, Downey, and Benzer, commenced work yesterday. John made at least an ounce. Downey and Benzer $7 50 each. They found very coarse gold."

We learn that a man named Charles Adams, well known hereabouts, was killed by Charles McDaniels, of this place, near the mouth of Frazer River. It seems that they were in partnership in their operations in the mines, and that Adams was making off with all the funds of the concern, when he was overtaken and shot dead. McDaniels is said to be at Whatcom awaiting requisition and trial.

All the trading with the Indians is prohibited, and no merchandise of any description, beyond a miner's supply for six months, is allowed to pass up. Mr. Samuel McCaw, of Steilacoom, had some two thousand dollars worth of merchandise seized and confiscated at Fort Langley, by the officers of the Hudson Bay Company. The goods of Messrs. Tilton & Gibson, as well as their vessel, the *Black Duck*, shared a similar fate.

Rescue of Japanese Sailors—Interesting Details.

From the Alta California.

The *Alta* of Tuesday made a brief mention of the rescue of twelve Japanese from a rudderless junk, by Capt. Winchester of the ship *Caribbean*, on her voyage from China to this port. Yesterday, accompanied by Thoro, the Japanese porter of Wells, Fargo & Co., Mr. Van Reed and Capt. Silvey, of Sweeny & Baugh's, we paid a visit to Capt. W., who is an old trader between our port and China, his last being his ninth round voyage. The *Caribbean* laid out at anchorage off Clark's Point, and taking boat at Meiggs' wharf, we were soon alongside, and welcomed on deck by Capt. W. himself, who had but just returned from the city with the captain of the Japanese junk—his first visit to an American, and we may say civilized city—which will ever be memorized from the fact that he had a daguerreotype likeness taken, which he exhibited to us with great pride, although evidently astonished and bewildered as to means of its accomplishment

THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTY.

The Japanese were called upon deck, and received Thoro by bowing, at the same time folding their hands across the abdomen. They are a fine looking body of men, differing in feature, costume and habit from the Chinese. The majority are possessed of regular features, and several are really fine looking, conspicuous among which class are the captain and second mate. The first mate partakes of the Chinese type, while but one of the crew has the almond-shaped eye. They were dressed peculiarly, wearing blue cotton trowsers, *à la Chinois*, white cloth socks, to which sandals of straw are attached by a thong passing between the third and fourth toes and around the ankle; a loose wrapper style of an outer dress, with two or three under garments seemingly of similar shape, folded across the breast, the whole held together by a girdle, which, at the same time, permits the garments to become the repositories of the various articles and essential portables, answering for pockets.

They wear no cues, but the top of the head is cleanly shaven, allowing an outer edge of hair to grow long, which is carefully gathered up over the head in a knot, permitting only the centre of the frontal portion, a continuation of the forehead, to be exposed. The hair is finer in texture than that of the Chinese, and all their visages were innocent of a beard or moustache. Capt. W. informed us that they were of very cleanly habits, bathing every morning, and that during the voyage they refused to associate with the Chinese passengers, and in using the culinary utensils after them, were very particular to scour them thoroughly. On the ship they endeavored to render themselves useful, and always exhibited great alacrity in aiding the ship's sailing, by pulling at ropes, &c. Although unable to use any English words, from the intelligent expression of their countenances during the propounding of questions, it was evident to us they at least comprehended the meaning of many.

EXTRACT FROM CAPT. W.'S LOG.

Previous to giving any account of these strangers, as taken from their own lips, the following extract from Capt. W.'s log will best explain their condition:

"May 16. at 4 A. M., fine and clear, saw an object to windward, which looked like a ship dismasted; tacked and stood towards her, and made her out to be a junk, with an old torn sail set, standing towards us. When about half a mile to leeward of the junk, she lowered her sail and put out a canoe, and came alongside with twelve men and their luggage. They all uncovered their heads, and fell on their knees, and by signs asked to take them on board, which we did, although we could not understand their language. One, apparently the captain, wrote on a piece of paper, in similar characters to those of the Chinese, but none of the Chinese passengers could understand it save the word Japan. He then produced a board, with the likeness of what we knew to be his junk, ingeniously built, representing her as she appeared after a heavy typhoon, with her rudder broke, masts carried away, &c., and a little jury mast rigged. Sent the mate on board, and found her as illustrated by her crew: Rudder broke, masts carried away, and everything in a disorderly state; her bottom covered with barnacles said to be *two feet* long, as she had been tossing about for five or six months. We saw it was impossible for her crew to take her to land. She was laden with wine, oil and barley. Took seven tubs of the former, and ten tubs of the latter as provisions for crew, as they had doubtlessly lived on the same for months."

Here is material for a romance! How those poor men must have suffered from anxiety, and yet they exerted themselves to the best of their knowledge and ability to reach their haven. In addition to the above particulars, Captain W. stated that, when they were relieved, the majority were covered with boils, and were nearly half blind from their exposure.

JAPANESE ARTICLES BROUGHT FROM THE JUNK.

With their effects, they brought a quantity of Japanese tobacco, (which unfortunately they had consumed prior to their arrival here,) a compass, a violin, some little china ware, the junk's papers, and a cat. The compass is in a small pear wood box, about the size of an ordinary inkstand, the needle being in a sunken cavity in the centre, which is lined with silver foil, and divided into four equal divisions by two black lines, with the pole marked by a character. The needle is of iron, shaped somewhat similar to the hour-hand of an old-fashioned bull's eye watch, a steel pinion, with a rough brass head, the whole covered with a glass, set in a brass rim. The exterior edge of the box is divided into twelve compartments, each marked with the Japanese planets, and a smaller circle subdivides these divisions. The violin is also of pear wood, with a square end covered like a banjo, with parchment made of cat skin—so Thoro stated. It has three strings of corded silk, which are tightened by long fluted keys, turned in the palm of the hand. The handle is jointed for convenience. This is said to be a woman's instrument. The China ware was of ordinary character, with a design neither chaste nor elegant, although some might deem it natural. The junk's papers were contained in a cedar cabinet, rather of rough workmanship, and on the interpreter's inspecting them, they were pronounced to be receipts, invoices of cargo, commercial letters, and clearance papers, the latter extraordinary documents, formidable with gigantic characters, and plentitude of paper. These documents the Captain of the junk placed in Captain W.'s hands, with a request to take especial care thereof. The cat was also brought forward for inspection. It proved to be a tabby of respectable size, a mottled white and tortoise shell, but tailless, if the slight stump it has can be dignified as a caudal extremity. This animal, as Thoro states, enjoys the name of *Mickinechop* in Japanese. In the pronounciation of Japanese terms, we give them as they are pronounced, and not being in possession of a vocabulary, the reader will please accept them as correct, as far as sound is concerned.

THEIR ADVENTURES FROM THEIR OWN LIPS.

Aided by Thoro, we were duly presented to the rescued mariners, who, in reply to a request to narrate their adventures through their Captain, furnished us the following, which although elicited by direct and frequent questionings, we have placed in the shape of a narrative:

Capt. Ichtzabo stated that the junk *A-ar-meer*, manned by twelve men, residents of Oali, the province of Handar, Japan, left the port of Isal, bound to Jeddo, on the 13th of August last, laden with rice, barley, wine, hats, and lumber. At 2 o'clock the ensuing morning, they encountered a heavy typhoon, and so desperate were their prospects of riding it out, as in its fury the rudder had been broken, and the vessel almost unmanageable, they commenced to throw over the cargo, at which they labored for five hours, until all were exhausted. Five hours after they cut away the masts, which eased the junk, and they bore away at the mercy of the storm and flood. For twenty four days they were tossed about in a succession of storms, when they hove overboard a portion of their lumber, and endeavored to rig jury masts and a new rudder, but another typhoon swept over them, and as the junk rolled so heavy as to threaten a complete revolution, two anchors, attached to two hundred (the interpreter said two thousand) fathoms of hemp cable, were got out to keep the junk's head to sea.

From that time, for over five months, they tossed about, at the mercy of the waves, and having erected jury-masts and made sail attempted to reach land; but they saw nothing but the wide expanse of waters, until the *Caribbean* hove in sight. Where they were, they have no knowledge. They were kindly rescued by Capt. Winchester; have been kindly and considerately treated, but desire to reach Japan as soon as possible. In reply to a statement that they would have to take a ship for China, or await a Government vessel, the Captain, with considerable emphasis stated that they did not wish to visit China, but would patiently await direct conveyance home.

THEIR JAPANESE NAMES.

The captain also furnished us with the following list of the crew, with their ages and families:

Ichstzabo, captain, aged 38 years; had wife, two children and parents living

Duidho, first mate, aged 35 years; had wife and parents living.

Tsnezaboo, second mate, aged 29 years; had wife and parents living.

Tokataro, a sailor, aged 29 years; had wife and family.

Ychastaro, sailor, aged 35 years; had wife and family.

Tsunabo, sailor, aged 27 years.

Tschaduk, sailor, aged 38 years.

Ghchatz, sailor, aged 30 years.

Thumadobe, sailor, aged 26 years.

Tchakidhu, sailor, aged 23 years.

Koomanoschi, sailor, aged 24 years.

Tschachechee, sailor, aged 22 years.

All the sailors had relatives when they left Japan.

THEIR PROVISIONS.

The constant succession of rain-storms provided them with water, which they gathered even when not necessary, to store for future wants, whilst what portion of their cargo which was retained furnished them sufficient food. The glare of the sun, and the reflection of the sea were their only ills, and one or two of the crew have not yet recovered from the hardships experienced.

THE MODEL OF THE WRECK.

The model of the wreck spoken of in Capt. W.'s log, which has since been sent, in company with a model of the broken rudder, to the Merchants' Exchange, is a *basso-relievo*, executed on a piece of cedar timber, and neatly framed. It represents the junk in a raging sea, the latter made apparent by a host of shavings, in which miniature wooden fishes, turtles and other sea-monsters are given as swimming. The architecture of the junk is followed with that minuteness noticeable in Chinese art; everything being given with great fidelity, to the ornaments on the exterior, the stumps of the masts, the jurymasts and broken rudder. It is a curiosity, whose value and merit are considerably enhanced when it is remembered that it was executed whilst tossing on an unknown sea, and with the evident intent of being used to explain their condition should it become necessary to abandon their craft. The model of the rudder is of a like practical character.

THEIR MONEY.

They had but little money when rescued, and that in copper, and they disclaim having any gold or silver. The copper coins exhibited were of three sizes, all having holes in the centre, and somewhat of the character of the Chinese cash. The largest piece was oval, made of bronze or brass, with two characters on each side. This Thoro, the interpreter, stated was equivalent to 6¼ cents, and two of them constituted the pay of a day's labor in Japan.

THEIR CLOTHING.

The material of their clothing consists of cotton, mostly of a dark blue color, although the Japanese Captain wore an inner garment of small blue check and light blue pantaloons.

THEIR HABITS.

Captain Winchester reports them as being quiet, orderly, submissive, cleanly and contented; amazed at everything they see and hear, yet at the same time exhibiting great aptitude to learn. This we noticed ourselves in their behavior, watching us taking down notes. Their countenances at times would relax into a smile, and they all seemed absorbed in listening to the questions propounded to their Captain, never venturing to reply unless directly asked.

THEIR HANDIWORK.

While on board ship, they had busied themselves in making up little articles, models of those they used on board of junk. Among them are some miniature sails. Their sails, by these patterns, consist of a double fold of cotton cloth, quilted together by heavy cotton cord. They have also made some miniature cordage from the hemp which was fastened to their trunks. The hemp is of fine fabric, and possessed of considerable strength.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THEM?

The *Caribbean* will be alongside the dock to-day or to-morrow, but the Japanese will not leave the ship until some proper place for their comfort is provided. Their interests will be looked after by their countryman, Thoro, (pronounced *Toro*,) at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s. Thoro came to California with Joseph Heco, now in Washington, and it is to be trusted that some Government vessel will be dispatched to convey those rescued men homewards. Should they go, Thoro will accompany them, and as he understands our language and customs, he will be, in conjunction with the twelve men rescued, of considerable importance in reconciling the Japanese and American interests.

THE PETITION TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The memorial circulated in San Francisco, addressed to the President, and extensively signed, says:

"Your memorialists beg, however, to call the attention of the President to the fact that the new treaty entered into between the Consul-General of the United States at Simoda and the Government of Japan, by which highly important commercial advantages have been granted to our countrymen, goes into effect on the 4th of July next ensuing; and in a comparatively short time from that date these men could be landed in Japan, if our Government will but grant the prayer of your memorialists. This would furnish an unmistakable evidence to the Government of Japan that we are disposed to act in good faith with them, and to treat them in the most friendly and humane manner; and, in the opinion of your memorialists, would accomplish more toward obtaining further privileges for Americans than could be done by sending a powerful fleet to that country to attempt to coerce them into such a proceeding."

FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE RESCUED.

Collector Washington decided to send the shipwrecked Japanese on board the Revenue-cutter *Marcy*. This has been accomplished through the praiseworthy course of Capt. Pease, who assured the Collector that the clause of the treaty with Japan was clear; that a precedent had been established in the course pursued in the case of those brought to our shores in 1850–'52; and that, as far as he was concerned, he would (with the consent of the Collector) receive them on board his vessel, and they should receive the same care and attention from his hands that he had awarded to the others.

The Collector acquiesced, promising to pay all necessary expenses, until action could be had on the memorials to be presented to the President.

San Francisco Market.

From Wm. T. Coleman & Co.'s Circular.

San Francisco, Friday Evening, June 18, 1858.

The past fortnight has been characterized by an active movement both with respect to the receipt of and disposal of goods. Considerable importations have taken place from home Eastern and Foreign ports, and of Provisions and Refined Sugars, fresh supplies were especially desirable, as stocks were in fact quite exhausted. Operations in those descriptions of goods have not been confined to taking up the parcels which have come to hand, but have extended to large purchases to arrive, at prices indicating great confidence in the prospects of the market during the next sixty days. The feeling with regard to Provisions is strengthened by the belief that during the Summer and Fall months the demand from the Frazer River country must be large, as the rush thither from this State continues unabated. The emigration to that section has also caused an active demand for mining implements, blankets, some kinds of clothing, firearms, &c., in all of which a notable advance in values has been steadily taking place since last mail. While, therefore, we remark during the past fortnight an active market in some particulars, in others business has been quite dull and depressed. Adamantine Candles have ruled inactive, and close lower. Boots and Shoes have shown no improvement. Rice, in consequence of considerable importations, has slightly declined. China Sugar is materially lower. American Brandy, Whisky and Alcohol are exceedingly dull and tending downward. Teas, also, are very dull, and can only be quitted by public sale at a heavy discount from the costs of importation, as will appear from the record of transactions below. Coffee has not been moved at all, and quotations, as we write, are almost nominal. Spirits Turpentine has further declined. Nails are perhaps a shade better. Bread and Breadstuffs have been in fair demand at full prices. In Dry Goods the dealers have had an excellent trade during the fortnight.

The continued exodus from our mines to those newly discovered in the Hudson's Bay Company's territory, is producing a deleterious effect upon the country trade. The traders in all the mining towns, alarmed by the departure of more or less of their customers (many of them perhaps debtors) have stopped buying goods except as bare necessity dictates. In some localities several small traders have closed their stores and joined in the current setting toward the Northern Gold Fields. The extent which the emigration thither will reach cannot yet be guessed at, but it needs no prophet to foretell that it will be something prodigious, if the mines prove profitable for working, and that the loss of one-fourth or one-third of our mining population, will temporarily have a most disastrous influence upon the interior.

The harvesting of the new crop has, in some parts of the State, been begun, and small quantities of Wheat and Barley been sent to market. No reliable estimates, however, can as yet be made regarding either yield or quality.

Boots and Shoes.—The market remains exceedingly dull for most descriptions. Light Hungarian and half-welt heavy Calf Boots are in some demand, but paying no profit. Brogans and gaiters are very dull and the market overstocked. India Rubber are quite neglected; best brands double sole long top Boots cannot be quoted over $56@$57, 90 days, for a round lot; Knee Boots, $42@$45, on the same terms; and ordinary brands nominal at $21@$30 ₱ doz.

Candles—A material item in the consumption of Candles is their use for illuminating tunnels in the mines, and, the Frazer River excitement having affected tunneling, as well as other kinds of mining in the interior, one result is a diminished demand for Adamantines, which has caused a further decline in value. We note sales, mostly by auction, in the fortnight, of 5,400 boxes, included in which total are the following parcels, which sold in the order noted: 700 boxes Ball's Adamantines, at 17½c.@17c.; 125 do. Knapp Brothers, at 17¾c.@18½c.; 500 do., do., on private terms; 3,033 do., Thaine's, at 16c.@17¼c., according to quality and condition; 325 do. Phœnix, on private terms; 150 do., Knapp Brothers, at 17½c., and 1,300 do., do., at 15¾c.@17½c., according to condition.

Coal—The demand for consumption has improved during the past fortnight, and the market is somewhat better Our entire available steam tonnage is now employed in carrying freight and passengers to Frazer River, causing a very material increased requirement for steam Coals. Sales of Anthracite, at $14 50; West Hartley, at $14 50@$15, mostly at the former figure; Brymbo, at $13 50@$14.

Corn Meal—The sales of Eastern has been 29 puns from second hands, at $32; and 1,250 bbls. per *Eaton Fyfe*, prior to arrival, at $7.

Coffee—No imports since last mail. The market has been without the slightest movement throughout the fortnight, the trade being well supplied with Rio by previous purchases. We can note sales merely of 200 mats Old Government Java, at 17½c.; and, at auction, 200 do., at 17¼c.; and 175 do., Green do., at 17c. Just prior to the departure of the last steamer, 850 mats Manila sold, from second hands, at 15½c.@15¾c.

Cordage—The agents of the San Francisco Manufacturing Company have sold during the fortnight in jobbing lots, 60,000 lbs. of Domestic and Eastern laid Manila, at 15c. for large, and 16c. for small sizes. These rates, it must be remembered, are for jobbing parcels. 10,000 lbs. Tarred, sold on private terms, and 3,000 lbs. do., mostly small sizes, at 12½c.

Cement—The principal holder is offering to sell at $8

Dry Goods—The regular dealers have had a steady and active trade through the fortnight at well sustained prices. Blankets have been in active demand, and invoices any way desirable are salable, as we write, at 25 ₱ cent. advance on invoice. 4-4 Brown Sheetings, and 30-inch Drills are jobbing at 12c. We note sales of 10 bales Russia Crash, at 10c.; 8 cases Red Flannel, 28@30-inch, at 19c.@20c. An invoice of English low grade Ticking, and fair quality Denims, 26-inch, at an average of 10½c. and 38 cases English Bleached Sheetings, 30@36-inch, at from 7½c.@9¾c. according to width and quality.

Fruits and Sauces—The sales during the fortnight have not been important, except with respect to Dried Apples and Oysters; the former description of goods have declined, in consequence of considerable receipts, which consignees have generally elected to sell from ship. The demand continues good at fair prices for Preserves, Jams and Jellies. Raisins have been inactive; for choice Layers in first hands, $5 50 is asked, but small sales have been made from second hands at $4 75@$5. We note sales of 1,650 hf. bbls. and 150 qr. bbls. Dried Apples, here and to arrive, at 11¼c.@12¼c.; for good to choice 12c.@12¼c. was obtained early in the fortnight, but towards the close sales were made at 11½c.@11¾c.; 219 hf. bbls. and 50 kegs fair fruit sold at auction at 10¼c.@10½c.; 50 bbls Zante Currants, choice, sold at 12½c.@13c. In Nuts little has been done. The receipts of Chili Walnuts have been large; 150 bags sold at 11½c., but that figure could not be realized for a round lot. Of Fruits, Sauces, etc., in tin and glass we have to note sales Pine Apples, 3 pts. glass at $5 25; 400 do. Pie Fruits, (from ship) qts. glass, at $4; 100 doz Gherkins, half gall. glass, at $4 50; 11 do. Brandy Peaches at the same figure; 3,950 doz. Oysters, 2-lb. tins, part to arrive, on private terms; 386 do. do. Baldwin & Myers' (at auction) at $4 25@$4 30; 100 cs. Preserved Ginger at $7 ₱ jar; 135 assorted Jams and Jellies (per *Golden Eagle* prior to arrival) at 30 ₱ cent. advance on invoice; 140 do. Fresh Peaches, 2-lb. tins, at $7 75; 200 do. Green Corn, ex. *Edwin Forrest*, at $4 12½; 250 do. do. ex. *E. F. Willets*, at $4 50; 25 cs. Fresh Apples, qts. glass, at $3 75; 400 doz. Assorted Preserved Fruits (Lewis') 2 lb. tins, at $8 50; 200 do. Pepper Sauce pts. at $1 37½@$1 25 ₱ doz—last sale at the latter figure.

Gunny Bags—Transactions have been limited; 25 bales sold from second hands at 17½c.

Hops—There is no change to note in the market. First sorts of 1857 are jobbing at from 42½c. to 65c., according to quality.

Hardware—There has been a greatly increased demand for long-handled Shovels, Picks, and Pick Handles, from the emigrants seeking the new gold mines at the northward, and the above, in common with all descriptions of mining implements, have largely advanced. We note sales of 370 doz. heavy long handled Shovels, not in order, at auction, at $4@$4 50; for Ames' Shovels, branded "Light," holders ask $14; No. 1 Pick Handles realized at auction $3 25 ₱ doz.; Axe Handles under 36 inches are not salable. By private bargain 50 doz. Collins' Handled Axes realized $16 50@$17 ₱ doz.

Nails—A portion of the receipts in the fortnight had been sold prior to arrival on private terms. 750 kegs Old Colony were sold in lots from first hands—part at $3 95, and 250 do. do., desirable assortment, by auction, at $3 92½.

Oils—Boiled Linseed sold at auction at $1 02½; $1 05 has since been offered and declined. In Olive Oil, transactions to the extent of 1,250 cases, comprising 700 cases Possel Fils in four lots ex ship at $4 50; 500 do. Plagniol from store at $4 75, and 50 do. Betus at $4 50. In Whale nothing done; Crude Polar is offering at 55c. without meeting sale.

Provisions—In the first part of the month the bulk of the Pork, Bacon and Lard due or falling due, within 15@30 days, was purchased to arrive, and from day to day since, the operations have taken a wider range, and we are cognizant of invoices having been contracted for to arrive, by vessels which cleared from New-York in the last of March. The receipts of all descriptions within the fortnight which had not been sold prior to, were speedily taken after arrival, with the exception of Butter, which consignees generally declined selling until invoices could be got out of ship for examination. It follows, of course, from the extent of the transactions which have taken place, that importers and consignees have realized full prices. Our previous quotations for Pork, Bacon and Lard have been fully sustained, and for Butter a marked advance has been realized. Of Beef the market is almost bare, and it is realizing a very high figure. Hams are firm, but quiet, no importations of moment having taken place in the fortnight. The steamer from Oregon, a few days since, brought down some 30,000 lbs. of Meats, (probably the closing shipments of the past season's curing,) which were quickly taken at extreme prices.

The bold movements in Provisions, which has been the leading feature of the fortnight's business, was stimulated by the belief that the demand from the Frazer River country during the Summer and Fall months, must necessarily be large. Some 8,000 people have gone thither, and when the water falls so that the bars are accessible, if their reputed richness be verified, double or treble that number of miners will follow, and the requirements of such a population upon this market for cured Provisions will be very great. The demand already from that quarter is sensibly felt and increasing.

Beef—Market bare of Western; small jobbing sales at $26@$26 50 ₱ bbl. for Chicago packed.

Pork—Of the importations which came to hand in the fortnight, about 300 bbl. and 900 hf. do. had been sold prior to arrival, the terms in every instance being withheld.

To arrive there have considerable purchases been effected, but the extent and terms are difficult to ascertain. We know of Extra Clear being contracted for $30, which sailed from New-York on the last of March, and other parcels nearer at hand have brought proportionately higher figures. On the arrival of the *Staghound* on the 7th inst., the market was comepletely bare of Pork, even in jobbers' hands. At the close we quote wholesale prices $35 for Clear in bbls. and $18 for hf. do., and $33 and $17 for Mess. No Prime here.

Bacon—Of the importations which came to hand since our last report, there had been sold prior to arrival, 100 cases and 12 hhds. Extra Clear, on private terms; and 70 hhds. do. at 22c. During the fortnight, we notice ex ship, sales of 43 hhds. Extra Clear, in two lots, on private terms; 44 do. do. at 21½c.; 100 cases do., and 53 do., (Patterson, Knapp & Co.'s,) at 23c. We quote Extra Clear, as we write, 21½c. for hhds. and 22½c.@23c. for cases. So nearly as we can ascertain, the sales which have been made to arrive, comprise nearly one-half of the shipments on the way. The prices, of course, have been studiously withheld, but we know that 20c.@22c. has been the range for parcels about due, or to fall due in thirty days.

Hams—Both brined and patent covered, in the absence of importations, have ruled quiet. The stock of both kinds is small. We note sales of 100 bbls. Billings' Patent Covered, in lots to the trade, at 22c.

Butter—Of the importations in the fortnight, fully one fourth came out of ships spoiled, reducing the receipts of merchantable, fit for table use, to merely some 1,800 firkins, the bulk of which has been taken or engaged by the trade, at a range for choice of 36c. for single packages to 40c. for double do.; but the latter is an extreme figure, which was only realized for Thos. Hope & Co.'s Other brands, of good quality in double packages, sold at 37½c. The market closes firm.

Lard—In the last of May and first part of the present month very considerable purchases were made to arrive by vessels due or falling due in 15 to 30 days, both the extent and terms of these transactions being kept secret. At the date of the arrival of the *Stag Hound*, on the 7th inst., the market in second as well as first hands was completely bare of stock. We have sales reported within the fortnight of 3,600 kegs and cases, comprised in which are parcels, ex ship, since and prior to arrival and of others to arrive, but the actual transaction effected exceed the amount stated above by some 2,000 packages The sales from ship in the fortnight have been made at 24c.@25½c. for 10-lb tins, according to quality and reputation of brand; and for parcels about due or to arrive in 30 to 45 days, the range has been 22c.@25½c., the latter figure being for favorable brands close at hand, and probably paid in but few instances.

Rice—Of Carolina the sales have been 150 bbls. ex *Stag-Hound*, at 5½c., and 60 do. do. in lots through the fortnight at auction at 6c.@$5 67—last sale at the latter figure.

Sugar—Considerable receipts of both raw and refined have taken place since last mail, and the market has naturally undergone some changes in consequence. China No. 1 has declined, and West India Muscovado is dull with a downward tendency. Some parcels of New-Orleans have come to hand, (the first of that description seen here for a long time,) and, being remarkably handsome, is commanding a good price. A cargo of Mauritius was received *via* Valparaiso and taken by the Sugar Refiners. Prior to the arrival of the *Stag-Hound*, in the early part of the fortnight, there had been no Eastern Crushed Sugar in the market for some days, and the small quantity brought by her was eagerly taken by the trade, at 20c.@20½c. Later the *Edwin Forrest* arrived with about 700 bbls., of which 500 bbls. Baltimore Standard Crushed was placed in lots at 19c. We understand that very large purchases of Eastern Refined have been made, to arrive, but the quantities in most, and the terms in all cases, have been kept secret. We know, however, that invoices of crushed, on ships which sailed about the middle of March, from New-York and Boston, have been sold, to arrive, at 14½c @15c.

SPIRITS—With the exception of Pure Spirits which have been in moderate request at rather better prices, the market for American liquors has ruled exceedingly heavy, and for Alcohol, Brandy and Whisky we are obliged to lower our former quotations. The Distillery here is now manufacturing, and the proprietors state that they will come into market next week as sellers. They have bought Barley lately at 90c. ℘ 100 lbs., delivered at their Works, and assert that they are able to make Whisky at less than New-York cost and freight. We do not doubt but that they can do so, but it is well understood that the Eastern article having had the benefit of a sea voyage, has always commanded in the market 5c. and upward ℘ gallon more than that manufactured here.

ALCOHOL—Sales 50 bbls. recent importation, shipped at 95 ℘ cent., at 70c. cash, and 35 do., towards the close, at 70c., usual time.

BRANDY—Sales 200 octaves American in two lots on private terms, and 200 do., do., shipped at 10 ℘ cent. above, from ship, at 47c., cash. Mixed sold at auction at 50c @47c. In fine Brandies we can only note 50 octaves Cognac on private terms; 10 do. JULES ROBINS at our quotation, and 2 hhds. MARTELL's at $6.

WHISKY—American has declined and closes very dull; 50 bbls. on private terms; 100 do. shipped at 10 ℘ cent. above, from ship at 37½c., and 500 do. low proof, in lots from store, towards the close, at 35c @33½c.

PURE SPIRITS—Fair demand for parcels arriving at full prices. We note sales from ship of 40 pipes at 47c. cash, and 47½c, usual time; and 75 bbls. at 42½c.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The bulk of the sales reported during the fortnight were made at auction as follows: 2,000 gallons at 72c.; 1,500 do. at 71c., and 225 do. at 65c. At the close, 1,000 gallons by private bargain sold at 67½c.

WOODEN WARE—There were sales, ex ship, of 100 doz. 3-hooped Pails, patent ears, at $3; 381 do. do. do., at $2 80; and 420 nests Tubs, at $3 50.

YEAST POWDERS—Sales to the trade of 150 cs. PRESTON & MERRILL's at $33.

Produce Market Review.

The first half of the fortnight closing was characterized by an active demand for Flour for consumption, but during the past week the dealers have had a light trade, and considerable importations having taken place from home Eastern ports, from Chili and Australia, the market began to droop. Immediately at the close, 2,750 bbls Haxall were put under the hammer, realizing prices marking a heavy decline upon previous quotations.

A small parcel of Wheat and several of Barley from the new crop have, within a few days, come to market.

FLOUR—Haxall was sold up to to-day in jobbing lots at $16@$15, when 2,650 bbls. were put into auction, realizing the following figures: Ex. *J. E. Thayer*, 160 bbls. guaranteed superfine, at $12; 200 do. do. do. at $11 87½; and 1,700 do. do. do., at 11 62½. Immediately after, 750 bbls. Haxall, without guarantee, at $11 02½@10 85. Of the importation per *J. E. Thayer*, sold as above, 500 bbls. were afterwards resold from second hands at $12. The *Benjamin Heape*, arrived this morning from Melbourne, has 1,500 bbls. Haxall.

FROM UTAH.

The Mormon Organ Removed to Fillmore City—Mormon Sentiments—Orson Hyde's History—Brigham Young on the Migration.

We have received files of the *Deseret News* to May 5. The *News* is no longer published at Salt Lake City, the entire establishment having been removed, first to Provo, and then to Fillmore City. The paper is published on a sheet of one-half the former size, and is singularly barren of news relative to Mormon movements. An elaborate biographical sketch of Elder ORSON HYDE fills one page. The leading editorial article in the paper of the 5th of May is entitled "Queries from Utah." It makes the following inquiries:

"Upon what principle does President BUCHANAN, some of his Cabinet, and many in the Congress of the United States, seem disposed to treat a large number of American citizens in a manner expressly prohibited by the letter and spirit of the Constitution? Our fathers were commended for their patriotism and wisdom in deeming 'revolution a right,' when 'Government is a mere oppression,' and why should not their sons be applauded for cherishing a like correct and noble principle? Why cannot would be statesmen discern the truth, and practice the sound political doctrine advocated by Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, Feb. 24, 1854, when he declared, 'I say the whole subject of government ought to be left to the people of the Territories; that is the American principle'?

Self-government was the governing principle in the formation and adoption of the Constitution; why is it sought to be ignored by so many who are high in power?

These queries may be neither 'piquant' nor 'spicy' to the newsmongers, for movements of mobs and the triumph of evil are topics of more savory relish to them; yet these queries have to be met and satisfactorily answered."

In the course of an article on Kansas and the Army Bill, the *News* says:

"Shrieks for freedom in Kansas are heard all over the land; but from Maine to Mexico—from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, there is scarcely a solitary chirp heard in favor of human rights or self-government in Utah. Who would lift a voice in favor of peaceful, law-abiding, but, therefore, unpopular Utah, when so much notoriety can be gained by howling for 'bleeding' Kansas. Were Utah dependent for the maintenance of her liberties and rights on those alone whose sworn duty it is to see that she has them, in common with her sister States and Territories, what a wretched fate would be hers!"

Some items in ORSON HYDE's autobiography are interesting. HYDE is one of the ablest of the Mormon leaders, and takes a high rank in the affections of the Saints. He gives the following account of his conversion to Mormonism:

"About this time, some vague reports came in the newspapers that a 'golden Bible' had been dug out of a rock in the State of New York. It was treated, however, as a hoax. But, on reading the report, I remarked as follows: 'Who knows but that this "golden Bible" may break up all our religion, and change its whole features and bearing?' Nothing more was heard of it for a long time in that section.

Not long after this, the Campbellite doctrine began to be preached in Mentor and in Kirtland. Elder S. RIGDON was its chief advocate there. Being forcibly struck with the doctrine of immersion or baptism for the remission of sins, and many other important items of doctrine which were advocated by this new sect, and which were passed over by the Methodists as non-essentials, I left the Methodists and became a convert to this new faith.

Early in the Spring of 1830, I returned to Elyria and Florence, and became the pastor of the churches raised up the Fall previous. During the Fall and Winter of 1830, I also taught school in Florence. During this Fall, SAMUEL H. SMITH, ZIBA PETERSON, F. G. WILLIAMS and PETER WHITMER came along through that section, preaching the Golden Bible or Mormonism. I encountered them; but perceiving that they were mostly illiterate men, and at the same time observing some examples of superior wisdom and truth in their teaching, I resolved to read the famed 'Golden Bible,' as it was called.

Accordingly, I procured the book and read a portion of it, but came to the conclusion that it was all a fiction. I preached several times against the Mormon doctrine, or rather against the Mormon Bible. On one occasion, the people of Ridgeville, near Elyria, sent for me to preach against the Mormon Bible. I complied with the request, and preached against it. The people congratulated me much, thinking that Mormonism was completely floored; but I, for the first time, thought that the Mormon Bible might be the truth of heaven, and fully resolved, before leaving the house, that I would never preach against it any more until I knew more about it, being pretty strongly convinced in my own mind that I was doing wrong. In the Summer of 1831, I went to Kirtland, and, under cover of clerkship in the old store of WHITNEY & GILBERT, I examined Mormonism. Read the Mormon Bible carefully through, attended meetings of the Mormons and others, heard the arguments *pro* and *con.*; but was careful to say nothing. I prayed much unto the Lord for light and knowledge, for wisdom and spirit to guide me in my examinations and investigations. Often heard the prophet talk in public and in private upon the subject of the new religion; also heard what the opposition had to say. Listened also to many foolish tales about the Prophet—too foolish to have a place in this narrative. I marked carefully the spirit that attended the opposition, and also the spirit that attended the Mormons and their friends; and after about three months of careful and prayerful investigation, reflection and meditation, I came to the conclusion that the Mormons had more light and a better spirit than their opponents. I concluded that I could not be the loser by joining the Mormons; and, as an honest man, conscientiously bound to walk in the best and clearest light I saw, I resolved to be baptized into the new religion."

Further intelligence of the movements of the three advance parties sent Southward by the Mormons, reaches us by way of California. Judge WARNER writes from San Bernardino:

"Brother LYMAN has returned from his Colorado River exploration trip, without having found a place suitable for the location of the Saints upon the banks of the stream. President DANA continues among the spurs of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. The Mormons still continue moving south from the great city and the towns north of it."

A letter from a Mormon declares the Saints will have no Governor but BRIGHAM:

"Major CUMMING, Governor for Utah, had paid the Saints a visit at Provo, and called upon the good people to learn if they were willing that he should govern them. To which they responded by a long, loud, unanimous 'No! That when we called you, you came not; that when we wanted your assistance, you gave us none; and now that our Father BRIGHAM has stood by us in times of trouble—in days of affliction; and has brought us safe thus far through life; and has secured for us the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, be it resolved, that Father BRIGHAM YOUNG be our Governor, now and forevermore, *Amen*." The Saints seemed to enjoy themselves, and say that the Son of Man came down and had not where to lay his head; was taken, mobbed and slain; all for being a law-abiding man;—and why should they complain?"

A San Francisco paper says:

"Letters came, by the mail of the 8th, from Mormons in Utah to personal friends in San Bernardino, which state that the Mormons have been ordered by YOUNG to leave all the settlements north of Provo, Great Salt Lake City included, and move south. Mr. WILLIAM MATHEWS, a well known dignitary of the Mormon church, and formerly a resident of San Bernardino, writes from Beaver city about the 13th May, that the entire population of Utah are in motion, but says he is ignorant of their destination."

BRIGHAM had made a speech to the Saints concerning the migration. He said:

"Let this people go together and be together, and let the women say there is such a thing as flax, and such a thing as a wheel to spin it. I am willing to leave this place, if I am called upon, and to take joyfully the spoiling of my goods; it is all right. It is a trouble for us to take care of the property we have, and if I knew that it was just as pleasing to the Lord, I would rather reduce it to ashes. We can move chairs, bureaus, etc. Shall we take out such things first? Charge your minds with this counsel, Bishops and all Elders of Israel, the articles of food are the first to be moved to safe places. Take care of the eatables, and see that they are well secured; take care of our grain, etc., first, and see that the Indians cannot get our oxen and cows, then we will take care of the people; then if we have the time we can move more or less of the valuable furniture, and *cache* our doors, lumber, etc. Perhaps we will come back here, and perhaps not. I would as soon be here as anywhere, and anywhere as here, wherever the Lord may require me."

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Defeat of Colonel Steptoe Confirmed—Details of the Engagement.

We find in the *Oregonian* a letter from an officer in Colonel STEPTOE's command, embracing a detailed statement of the recent disaster. The writer says:

"On the 7th May, Colonel STEPTOE, with C, E and H companies 1st Dragoons, and twenty-five men of 9th Infantry, with two mountain howitzers, left fort Walla Walla for Colville. The officers of the command were Colonel STEPTOE, Captains WINDER and TAYLOR, Lieutenants WHEELER, FLEMING, GASTON and GREGG. After marching eight days we reached the Pelouse River, and were about passing into the Spokan country when we were informed by Indians that the Spokans would resist our entrance into their country. The Spokans have always been regarded as friendly to the whites, and when we left Walla Walla, no one thought of having an encounter with them, or any other Indians on the march.

On Sunday morning, the 16th, on leaving camp, we were told that the Spokans had assembled and were ready to fight us. Not believing this, our march was continued until about 11 o'clock, when we found ourselves in the presence of six hundred warriors, in war costume. The command was halted for the purpose of having a talk, in which the Spokans announced that they had heard we had gone out for the purpose of wiping them out; and, if that was the case, they were ready to fight us, and that we should not cross the Spokan River. The Indians were well mounted, principally armed with rifles, and were extended along our flank at the distance of one hundred yards. After some talk, the Colonel told us that we would have to fight; and we immediately put ourselves into position to move to better ground—determined that the Spokans should fire the first gun. After marching a mile, we reached a sheet of water. It was decided to encamp, and hold another talk with the Indians. Nothing resulted from this, except the most insulting demonstrations on their part. We dared not dismount, and were kept in the saddle three hours, until the setting of the sun dispersed the Indians.

On Monday morning, May 17, we left camp to return to the Pelouse, marching in the following order: H Company in advance, C in the centre with the packs, and E in rear. At 8 o'clock, the Indians appeared in great numbers about the rear of the column, and just as the advance was crossing a small stream they began firing. In twenty minutes the firing became continuous. Seeing that we must fight, and that the action must become general, I was ordered to move forward and occupy a hill that the Indians were making for, and upon which they would have a close fire upon the head of the column. After a close chase, I gained the hill in advance, on seeing which, the Indians moved around and took possession of one commanding that which I occupied. Leaving a few men to defend the first hill, and deploying my men, I charged the second and drove them off.

At this time the action was general; the three companies, numbering in all about 110 men, were warmly engaged with 500 Indians. The companies were separated from each other nearly 1,000 yards, and fought entirely by making short charges. At 11 o'clock I was reinforced by the howitzers, and the two companies began to move towards the position I held, the Indians pressing closely upon them. As E company was approaching, a large body of Indians got between it and my company, so that having it between two fires, they could wipe it out at once. GASTON seeing this, moved quickly towards me, having the Indians in his front, and when near enough, and I saw he was about to charge, I charged with H company. The result was, that our companies met, having the Indians in a right angle, in which angle we left 12 dead Indians.

After getting together, we kept up the fight for half an hour, and again started to reach water, moving half a mile under a constant and raking fire, under which our comrades, TAYLOR and GASTON, fell. We finally reached a hill near the water and occupied the summit, and the Indians having now completely surrounded it, we dismounted and picketed our horses close together on the centre of the flat-inclined summit, and posted our men around the crest, making them lie flat on the ground, as the Indians were so close and so daring as to attempt to charge the hill, but, although outnumbering us eight to one, they could not succeed.

Towards evening our ammunition began to give out, and our men suffering so much from thirst and fatigue that it required all our attention to keep them up. To move from one point to another we had to crawl on our hands and knees, amid the howling of the Indians, the groans of the dying, and the whistling of balls and arrows. We were kept in this position until 8 o'clock, P. M., when, as night came on, it became apparent that on the morrow we must 'go under,' and that not one of us would escape. It was plain that, nearly destitute of ammunition, we were completely surrounded by six or eight hundred Indians, and the most of these on points which we must pass to get away. Therefore, it was determined to run the gauntlet, so that, if possible, some might escape. Abandoning everything, we mounted and left the hill at nine o'clock, and, after a ride of ninety miles, mostly at a gallop, and without a rest, we reached Snake River at Red Wolf Crossing, the next evening, and were met by our friends, the Nez Perces. We had two officers, five men, and three friendly Indians killed, and ten men wounded; Sergeant BALL, of Company H, missing. The Sergeant distinguished himself very much during the action, and we all hope he will yet come in.

Captain TAYLOR was shot through the neck, and Lieut. GASTON through the body. They both fell fighting gallantly. The companies fought bravely, like true men. We brought our horses back in good condition, except about thirty, which were shot during the fight. The Indians made no captures. Before the battle was near over, the Indians picked up nine of their dead. How many of them were killed is not known, but I can count fifteen; they acknowledge having forty wounded."

The *Oregonian* adds:

"The loss of the baggage train, howitzers and ammunition compelled Col. STEPTOE to retreat. It is reported that when Capt. DENT's company, who had been ordered forward, arrived on the battle field, the troops under Col. STEPTOE had but two rounds of ammunition left; and that but for Capt. DENT's timely arrival, the whole command of STEPTOE's would have been cut off and destroyed.

We have not been able to obtain the official report of the battle or of the incidents connected with it, but we are led to believe that Col. STEPTOE was decoyed into a position by the cunning treachery of KAMIAKIN, and the duplicity of friendly Indians in whom the officers of the regular army place entirely too much confidence, where it was impossible to extricate himself. The attack was evidently unexpected by Col. STEPTOE, and the disastrous consequences, the result of a well-arranged *stampede assault*, by which the animals attached to the howitzers, ammunition and baggage wagons became unmanageable. * * * *

There were six different tribes engaged in this battle. The most formidable were the Flat-Heads, who are both numerous and powerful, and heretofore regarded as *friendly*. It would be folly to suppose that we have not a long and destructive Indian war upon our hands which will last for years, and require the strong arm of the Government to put it down. Many lives will have to be sacrificed and a large amount of treasure expended, to conquer peace, and compel these Indian fiends to conform to their plighted faith and fulfil their treaty stipulations."

A correspondent of the *Oregonian*, writing on the 3d ult., from Fort Vancouver, says:

"I have just seen a letter from Col. STEPTOE, which fully confirms your idea of the affair of the 19th having been a preconcerted thing among the Indians, who did not show their hands until they thought the trap was sprung upon the troops. Father JOSEPH, of the Cœur d'Alane mission, says that the Spokans, Cœur d'Alanes and Flat-Heads have bound themselves together, to resist any attempt at the survey or location of the proposed road from Walla-Walla to Fort Benton. This, then, is the ascertained cause of the revolt among the northern tribes, and must lead to a war of some magnitude.

Recent events have shown the great necessity that exists for a change in the organization of military departments on this coast. The news from Walla Walla will not reach the Department's head-quarters at San Francisco until the 6th or 10th of this month. Movements of troops, growing out of the hostile position of the Indians, cannot be made without the authority of Gen. CLARKE, which authority cannot be received at any post on the Columbia before the latter part of June."

The Portland *Times* says:

"We have positive and reliable information that there were more than one thousand Indians engaged in the attack upon Col. STEPTOE's command; that the Indians had planned an ambush into which, had the command been led, his whole force would have been utterly lost; that he suspected the device, and varied his course in order to avoid it, when the Indians commenced the attack; that the warriors, the fighting men of the Spokans, the Cœur d'Alanes and the Flat Heads were mean participants in the fight; the Father JOSEPH, the Cœur d'Alane priest, rode up to Col. STEPTOE just previous to the onslaught, and told him that the Indians were exasperated, and resolved upon fighting, because they had heard a road was to be laid out through their country from Walla-Walla to Fort Benton and that they would massacre every white man who attempted to pass through their country on such a mission. This, then, is the acknowledged, ascertained cause of the assault, and it is indisputably the fixed purpose of the Indians to prevent, if possible, any transit whatever, across the country.

The misfortune, deplorable as it is, is yet not yet so great, since it will have been the means of saving Lieut. MULLAN and party, which was on the eve of starting out to open the road, and would otherwise have been massacred.

The assault was a united and preconcerted movement, on the part of the savages engaged in it. Col. STEPTOE's command escaped almost miraculously, after fighting them almost hand-to-hand for an entire day. He made an unheard of and unprecedentedly rapid and safe retreat, having made a distance of 85 miles within less than 24 hours' time, and that without the loss of a man or an animal. Presuming he would be hotly pursued, he threw away everything likely to encumber his progress, and consequently there was a necessary sacrifice of some baggage and other property."

The impression was general in Oregon that there would be a general outbreak of the Indian tribes this season.

A detachment had already departed from San Francisco to reinforce Col. STEPTOE. It consisted of 250 privates, with two 6-pounders, and a large supply of ammunition. They also carried up a number of mules. The steamer was to leave them at Fort Vancouver; from thence they proceed to the Dalles, and thence two hundred miles across the plains to Col. STEPTOE's position at Fort Walla-Walla. At the last accounts the Colonel was threatened with attack by an overwhelming Indian force, and we may expect soon to hear exciting news from the seat of war.

Gen. CLARKE, commanding the Pacific division, had also thought the emergency so pressing as to sail at once from San Francisco, with his staff to the scene of hostilities.

The newspapers were devoting most of their editorial matter to the approaching election which was to be held on the 7th inst. The Crescent City *Herald* of the 9th inst., says:

"We learn from gentlemen who left Kerbyville Monday morning, that the election there was progressing, and the regular, or 'Salem' Democratic ticket receiving nearly all the votes cast.

The troops, under command of Lieutenant IHRIE, went up on 28th May, from Whale's Head to Pistol River, and camped. Not thinking of danger, they sent back the pack train under charge of R. WHITMAN, JOHN WALKER and J. H. BAKER, next morning for Crescent City, without an escort. About three miles from Pistol River the train came into an Indian ambuscade, formed by cutting brush, &c. The Indians immediately opened a fire and killed BAKER, who was riding the bell horse in front. He was shot with two balls, either of which would have proved mortal, though he ran some fifty yards before he fell. The train, with the exception of two riding animals, fell into the hands of the Indians, who hamstringed eleven of them, the other four having been taken by a band of friendly Indians. Neither WHITMAN nor WALKER was hurt. They returned for the troops as fast as possible, and on coming back with them, found the body of BAKER mutilated in a manner too horrible to describe. BAKER was about 25 years of age."

The Humboldt *Times*, June 5, says: "During the fore part of this week some two or three Indians were killed on Eel River by white men. Sheriff SEVIER has gone to arrest the men, and we do not care to give publicity to any of the flying rumors concerning the causes which led to shooting the Indians until we learn particulars. Yesterday, two white men were shot and wounded by Indians about four miles above Eureka."

Two of the Rogue River Indian Chiefs—a father and son—were sent down from Fort Vancouver, W. T., to San Francisco, by the steamer *Columbia*. On their passage down, these Indians were informed by some of the foolish passengers that they were going to be hung. The savages resolved to sell their lives dearly; so, in the dead of night, on the 11th of June, while the passengers were all asleep, these Indians stealthily rose, and, stealing from some of the slumbering guards revolvers and knives, suddenly commenced an indiscriminate cutting and shooting among the people around them. The passengers, startled from sleep by the sound of pistol shots and the shrieking of the wounded, became panic struck. The lights were put out, and an indiscriminate scene followed. One passenger was shot in the breast; three others were cut; one woman being badly injured. The officers of the boat finally armed themselves, and, after a desperate struggle succeeded in wounding and overpowering the savages. They were both wounded—one of them severely.

Later from Australia.

The Panama *Herald* was in receipt of the Melbourne *Herald* of the 23d, and the *Argus* of the 27th April.

The Legislative Council was about to close its parliamentary session. The general elections were to come off in June. The *Herald* of the 22d contains an editorial article recommending the federation of the Australian colonies. This step appears to be a very popular one with all parties. A large number of blood-horses have been imported, and sold at high prices. One horse, called *Boiardo*, half-brother to *Imzréteues*, brought $6,750. The markets were steady; labor in demand, and the report from the gold-diggings continues satisfactory.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A Notorious House of Prostitution Broken Up—Forty-Eight Arrests Made.

Sergeant Berney, with eight of the Mayor's squad, and eighteen of the Fourth Ward Police, made a descent about 11 o'clock Tuesday night upon the disorderly dance-house of Peter Dawson, No. 58 Cherry-street, arresting the landlord, his bar-keeper, musicians, female inmates and visitors—in all thirty-three men and fifteen women. The parties were locked up for the night in the Fourth Precinct Station, and were yesterday morning sent to the squad-room of the Mayor's Police, City Hall, for examination. The affidavits made by the girls exhibited a most brutal state of affairs at the den whence they were rescued. After entering the place they were debarred all liberty; none of them were allowed to go out of the house, the bar-keepers situated at the entrance keeping a continual watch, prohibiting their egress. None of them were allowed to receive money, all that being paid at the bar. The affidavits further state that whenever they attempted to leave the den, Dawson, the keeper, would threaten to have them arrested for larceny, having previously secreted some article in their apartments that might be found in their possession as an evidence of their guilt. In this way they were kept in the most abject slavery, without any remuneration except their food and cheap finery.

One of the girls testified that she had not been allowed to put her head out of the house for four years and a half. They all looked miserably wretched. One of the girls says she was arrested some time ago by a policeman, who, instead of taking her to a police court, locked her up in Dawson's place.

The warrant of arrest was issued upon the following affidavits, made by two men who had until lately been barkeepers in Dawson's employment.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Christian Korner being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 25 Mulberry-street; that Peter Dawson is the keeper of a disorderly house at No. 58 Cherry-street, in this City, which he keeps as the resort of loose and vicious persons who congregate there for the purpose of debauchery; that he keeps there from ten to twelve, and sometime more females, for purposes of prostitution; that said females are not suffered to leave the place, but it is like a prison, the windows are nailed up, and the money is received by said Dawson, or his wife, from the shame of these women.

CHRISTIAN KORNER.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of July, 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Richard Steinburg, being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 19 Pell street, corner of Doyer; that Peter Dawson keeps a disorderly house at No. 58 Cherry-street, in the City of New-York; that said premises are the resort of disorderly persons, who drink and tipple there; that said Dawson keeps there ten or twelve females for the purpose of prostitution; that he keeps a dance-house at said place; and that it is frequented by great numbers of vicious and disorderly persons for licentious purposes.

R STEINBURG.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of July, 1858

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Yesterday morning, the whole company—48 in all—were taken before Mayor TIEMANN. On opening Court, Mr. C. Spencer appeared on the part of the prosecution, and ex-Judge A. Phillips in behalf of Mr. Peter Dawson.

The first thing done was to bring in the male prisoners, who were nearly all sailors, speaking little or no English. The Mayor let them all go with a reprimand, except John Dove, P. Egbert, A. Heray, and Joseph Eline, the musicians, who played at Dawson's for 75 cents a night each. They were detained as witnesses.

After the males had been disposed of, it was agreed to go on with the examination of the witnesses upon whose affidavits the prosecution relied at present.

Louisa Whitman being duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Spencer, as follows:

I am eighteen years old, and was born in Germany; have been here three years; I signed an affidavit that I made this morning; it is true; I have lived with Peter Dawson eleven months; about twelve girls were living there prior to the officers coming there last night; the girls danced there, and prostituted themselves to whites and blacks for a living, and did so as long as I was there; I had also; I paid Dawson $6 a week; with the rest of the money I got from men I bought clothes; the house is shut up at twelve o'clock; the girls don't get drunk, but the people that come in are furnished at the two bars; had seen fighting there two or three times; there are thirteen bedrooms, besides Dawson and his wife's; he has only one child; I don't how I came to go there, I had no home; I previously lived at Dutch Henry's, No. 94 Cherry-street; he had only five girls when I was there; I never was in a place like that before.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Phillips—I asked Dawson last Winter to let me go away and he refused; I once ran away and he caught me and brought me back and licked me; I was on Blackwell's Island three months; then Dawson sent for me by his barkeeper; I went down to his house with the barkeeper, who promised to let me go out whenever I liked; his name is Henry; I did not send to Dawson's for a pair of shoes to come back in; Dawson licked me several times; the first time I went there, before I went to the Island, he licked me and kicked me with his boots in the face; I have not asked him to let me leave the house since coming from the Island, for I knew what I would get; it is not long ago since he made me sleep with a black man; he told me "Any man is good enough so long as you get the money;" it is not long ago since I tried to get out at the front door, but the barkeepers watched me and would not let me go; Dawson took hold of me and kicked me up stairs; I want to go back to my father and mother and not to stay; I have said to the Missus that I did not want to go away so that I would not get a licking.

Mary Gray was the next witness examined. She deposed as follows: I have resided at Dawson's for 4½ years last May; have staid with men up to the time of my arrest; Dawson got the proceeds of my prostitution; Dawson is the boss of the house, and of course he knows what the money is received for; I worked very hard during the day time also, and got no money for it; ran away once, and he brought officers after me to Batavia street, and said I had stolen a feather bed, silk dresses, parasol, bolsters, &c.; I had stolen nothing from him; I was taken right back to Dawson's, and was brought before a magistrate, and my own clothes put on the desk, and he said, "There, Mary, go take your clothes;" and I was taken to the house with the officers to see if I had stolen anything; when I got there the officers went down stairs, and I was locked up in a room by the missus, who swore she would lick me if I did not stay there, and Dawson told me to be a good girl; staid with men after that, but got no money; was paid for dancing, and so bought my clothes; there have been about eleven to twelve girls there during the last six months.

Cross-examined—I know Richard Steinburg, the barkeeper; was his woman; had not packed up a champagne-basket of clothes; it was Dawson's little child that toted it down to the yard; did not tell the officers that I had stolen anything; I did errands for the house, and went in and out every day, because I was the only girl they would let out; after I was taken back, Dawson told me I need not do any more work, or stay with men, but I knew very well what I would get if I did not.

Other affidavits were taken from Annie Britton, Sarah Parker, Anne Barteis, Margaret Johnson, Sarah Wyatt, Julia Kelly, Sophia Hadapal, Caroline Hairbe, Mary Gray, Josephine Shelamburg, and Sophia Edyford.

Dawson was ordered to find bail in $2,000. Mrs. Dawson in $1,000. The papers in the case will be sent at once to the Grand Jury.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'pts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	3376	3463	21	524	1289	.....
Browning's, Sixth-street		115	30	45	7062	
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.		31	71	85	4687	
O'Brien's, Sixth-street		47	89	64	584	
Sales reported at Bergen		302				
Total for week	3326	3958	211	718	13622	
Last week	2721	3374	188	668	8061	

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857 ... 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year ... 4,690.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1214	15			
Hudson River Railroad	956				
Hudson River Boats	1204				
Harlem Railroad		21	524	1289	
New-Haven Railroad					
Camden & Amboy R.R.					
On Foot	89				

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	753	Missouri	—
New-York	149	Pennsylvania	89
Illinois	1,180	Texas	—
Kentucky	608	Connecticut	—
Indiana	315	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	317	Canada	52

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending July 14, amount to 1,951 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	
Hudson River Railroad	965
Erie Railroad	786
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	200
Total	1,951

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending July 14, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, *via* Piermont	1,207
By Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
By Camden and Amboy Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	1,232
By Hudson River Railroad	152
Total	2,439

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, July 14, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	1,826	Horses	1
Hogs	1,629	Lambs	9
Sheep	2,788	Calves	202
Total			6,456

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	8¾c.@ 9c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8¾c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@ 7c.	7c. @ 7½c.
General selling prices	7½c.@ 8½c.	7½c.@ 9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@—	8½c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Leaving out one week in the panic times of last year, to-day's market has been the hardest upon owners of cattle of any one we have known for several years past. The receipts for the week number almost four thousand, (3,958,) against a weekly average last year of 3,143, and this large surplus comes immediately after a succession of over-stocked markets, and at a time when every City consumer of meat who could possibly do so has gone to the country. Then, again, the country everywhere around is full of cattle, bought at previous markets for temporary grazing, so that no relief comes from the country buyers. Indeed, farmers, alarmed at the recent severe hot weather, which tells upon the pasture grounds, and also by the continued declension in price, are seriously considering whether it is not best to sell even a part of the cattle they already have.... The general quality of the bullocks offered to-day was decidedly inferior, poor grass-fed animals, looking as if short pasture and a long, hot ride had nearly taken off what little flesh they may have ever had. There were 3,463 yarded at ALLERTON's alone, and comparatively few were sold prior to this morning. A few of the best cattle went at 9c. ℘ lb. for the dressed carcases during the first sales, but we saw just as good animals go at 8½c. during the afternoon, and those but a shade inferior at 8c., while 6c.@7c. were common prices for no small proportion of the poorer qualities. Taking the entire day's transactions into account, the average sales were scarcely 7¾c., or ½c.@¾c. below last week's transactions, with a liberal allowance by the sellers on the estimated weight. The average of the evening's sales were even lower than these figures. The butchers bought pretty freely, but judging from the condition of the yards at 4 o'clock P. M., 400 to 500 cattle found no purchasers at any price.... Prices were better at Albany than here this week, and about 1,500 head were sold to Eastern buyers, at 3¾c.@4½c. Of these, some 1,200 went forward, and 300 remain in pasture near Albany. There are also 600 to 800 head in and around Albany destined for this market. These, with those left over here, and others not far off, will help towards another large stock next week, unless forwarders have become so much discouraged as to stop shipping altogether... There were feeders here to-day with droves which they bought at 4c., live weight, last year. One of these informed us that the net receipts here just balanced the first cost and freight, leaving him "out" for the entire feeding. He has the company of more in the same predicament.... We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
56	Ohio	H. J. Miller	Budlong & Eastman.
67	Ill.	Clemens & Bright	Budlong & Eastman.
60	Ky.	B. Suddeth	Vail & Co.
80	Ill.	E. Messenger	Gillette & Toffey.
105	Ill.	E. Virgin	S. Ulery.
54	Ill.	Hull, Boyer & Co.	W. H. Harris
48	Ill.	H. M. Staler	Allerton & Conger.
96	Ill.	Newman & Morrison	Allerton & Conger.
112	Ill.	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
78	Ky.	D. J. Salter	O. Hurd.
14	Ky.	— Rogers	O. Hurd.
47	Ohio	C. Hagler	Mead & Holcomb.
50	Ohio	W. Renick	D. Barnes.
81	Ind.	J. Mathers	Allerton & Myers.
67	Ind.	J. H. Patterson	Allerton & Myers.
70	Ohio	Wm Florence	T. Wheeler.
45	Ohio	Wm. Alkire	Wm Florence
33	Ky.	G. Anderson	Wm. Florence.
51	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
85	Ill.	Rankins & Tompson	Westheimer & Bro.
59	Ky.	A. Van Meter	Westheimer & Bro.
55	Ky.	— Molton	Hoag & Sherman.
60	Ill.	Wm. J. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
37	Ky.	I. Smith	D. G. Culver.
45	Ky.	G. Anderson	White & Son.
94	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	White & Son.
11	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
77	Ky.	W. S. Hunt	P. Carey.
66	Ohio	C. Thornbrow	Beach & Bray.
99	Penn.	J. Shipe	Beach & Bray.
95	Ill.	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
63	Ohio	M. Hegler	Shepard & Carey.
104	Ill.	Conkle & Alexander	B. Bartram.
14	Iowa	— Hamilton	George Sage.
89	Iowa	Wright & Fair	Martin & Valentine.
[illegible]	N. Y.	Wm. Vandyke	Owner.
66	Ohio	I. Van Houghton	Mead & Holcomb.
58	Ohio	H. Cox	Owner.
88	Canada	F. Abbott	Wells & Hoxie.
87	Iowa	S. Dunham	Phillips & Smith.
68	Ohio	George W. Martin	Owner.
56	Ohio	Emerson, Black & Co.	Budlong & Eastman.
32	Ind.	R. Baker	Owner.
29	Ky.	J. McConnell	Westheimer & Bro.

H. J. MILLER contributed 56 medium Cattle from Champaign County, Ohio, weighing about 625 lbs., which BUDLONG & EASTMAN sold at 7½c.@8½c. The same parties sold 67 Illinois Cattle for CLEMENS & BRIGHT at 7½c.@8c. They were of medium quality, weighing at home 1,410 lbs., gross.

B. SUDDETH brought in 60 nice, even Kentucky grade Durhams, which weighed 1,505 lbs., gross, and brought 8½c @9c. ℘ lb.; VAIL & Co., sellers. They were also selling a lot of their own Cattle at 7½c.@9c.

GILLETTE & TOFFEY, for E. MESSENGER, 80 average Illinois cattle, rated 700 lbs. net, at 8c., and 54 Ohio cattle for CHAPMAN & BALDWIN, at 8c.@8½c. This last lot were mostly sold at Bergen; were of fair quality, weighing about 650 lbs. net.

E. VIRGIN forwarded 105 pretty fair Illinois cattle, estimated 750 lbs. net, though they would have been 775 lbs. in some markets. S. ULERY sold them at 8c @9c. W. MOORE took six at $73 each, or about 9c. on 800 lbs., net weight.

W. H. HARRIS, for HULL, BOWYER & Co., 54 light, thin, Illinois steers, weighing about 500 lbs. net, at 7½c. We hope this is the last run of the "down river shad."

ALLERTON & CONGER, for H. M. STALER, 48 medium Illinois Cattle, at 8c., on an estimated weight of 625 lbs. net, and 96 Illinois Cattle, of similar quality, for NEWMAN & MORRISON, at the same price.

ALEXANDER & CRUM forwarded to J. A. MERRITT 112 medium-fleshed Illinois Cattle, weighing about 650 lbs. net, which were running out at about 8c. ℘ lb.

O. HURD, for D. J. SALTER, 78 medium Kentucky Durhams, of medium quality, though rather green, weighing about 675 lbs. net, at 8c @8½c.

C. HAGLER brought in 47 nice cattle of his own feeding from Ross County, Ohio, which would weigh about 750 lbs. net. MEAD & HOLCOMB sold them at 8c.@9c. WM. COOPER took 13 of these at 8c., buyer's estimate.

WM. RENICK offered, through D. BARNES, 50 fair Ohio cattle, which had been held over for three market days, hoping for better times. Finding the markets growing no better very fast, they were shoved off to-day at 8c.@8½c. Estimated weight, 750 lbs. net.

ALLERTON & MYERS for J. MATHERS, 81 pair Illinois cattle at 8c., and 67 Indiana steers for J. H. PATTERSON, at 7½c. These last were thin and poor, weighing about 625 lbs., net.

GEO. SAGE for MR. HAMILTON, 74 Iowa cattle at 6c.@8½c.; estimated weight 650 lbs., net.

SHEPHERD & CASEY for M. HAGLER, 63 good straight Ohio steers, weighing near 700 lbs., net, at an average of $56 ℘ head, or 8c. ℘ lb.

J. BRYANT forwarded 95 common Illinois steers, weighing about 650 lbs., net, which C. G. TEED sold at 8½c.

W. S. HUNT contributed 77 very good Kentucky Durhams, which P. CARLY was selling at 8½c. Home weight, 1,660 lbs.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN contributed largely to-day. One lot of 111 good Illinois Steers, rated 700 lbs. net, was selling by R. MURRAY at 8c.@8½c.

Capt. WM. J. HUTCHINSON forwarded 60 Illinois Cattle of a quality we should hardly expect from his neighborhood. They were very common stock, weighing about 500 lbs. net. HOAG & SHERMAN were selling them at 7c.@8½c. Wonder if these did not belong to the Captain's neighbors?

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The demand for fresh Cows is quite limited, and sales are slow. It is scarcely to be expected that there will be much briskness to the market before September, when citizens return from the country, and milkmen begin to supply themselves for Autumn and Winter.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 21 fresh Cows, which sold at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. A few brought $50@$60. There is very little demand for fresh cows just now. The numbers offering are more than sufficient for the wants of buyers.

BROWNING reports receipts of 30 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good cows, and $50@$60 for extras. There is no change since last week. The numbers sent in are ample.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 71 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 89 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$65. Market abundantly supplied and sales not as brisk as last week.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The markets have been largely supplied with Calves during the past week, and prices have rather declined. Good Veals sold at the largest market to-day at 5½c.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 335 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@5½c. A very few bring 6c. Sales are very slow, to-day, with more on hand than are wanted. Fine Calves sold at 5½c.

BROWNING reports receipts of 45 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. and 6½c. gross, for the best. Market as last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 85 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 64 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6c. Sales dull, with a large number on hand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℘ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℘ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts have been very large for the past week, exceeding those of the previous week by 5,600 head, and making the largest supply since last September. Prices have fallen about 50c. ℘ head since our last report, with a stock left unsold on the market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,289 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 3½c @4c, gross, for sheep, and $2 50@$4 ℘ head for Lambs. The receipts have been heavy, and sales are slow at reduced rates. Some stock left on hand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 7,062 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. ℘ lb., gross, for Sheep, and 5½c @6c. for Lambs. Receipts have been very large, and the market is quite overstocked, with about 2,000 head on hand this morning. Prices have declined materially. A portion of the stock is very good, while some show unfavorably by daylight, and would have sold better with the fleeces on. Few sales were made for the Bermuda and Demerara markets.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,687 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5, and a few as high as $6 ℘ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 584 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by McGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

*55 Sheep	$259 87	96 Lambs	$364 87
119 Sheep	423 12	103 Lambs	497 25
96 Sheep	353 25	40 Lambs	140 00
51 Sheep	153 00		

*This was a fine lot of Kentucky Sheep.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING's for the week ending July 13.

STEPHENSON & BOWLES report sales of 776 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

175 Sheep	$814 12	160 Sheep	$631 00
20 Sheep	80 75	10 Lambs	50 00
158 Sheep	429 50	8 Lambs	43 00
191 Sheep	701 38	50 Lambs	242 00

JAS. McCARTY (agent) reports sales of 2,245 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

149 Sheep and Lambs	$574 00
56 Sheep and Lambs	253 50
72 Sheep and Lambs	278 00
80 Sheep and Lambs	340 50
50 Sheep and Lambs	212 00
50 Sheep and Lambs	200 00
20 Sheep and Lambs	85 00
35 Sheep and Lambs	152 50
52 Sheep and Lambs	210 00
6 Sheep and Lambs	42 00
100 Sheep and Lambs	375 00
1575 Sheep and Lambs	5,512 50

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

57 Lambs	219 75	190 Sheep	589 50
22 Lambs	65 00	100 Sheep	362 60
125 Lambs	433 00	190 Sheep	635 00
75 Lambs	223 25	71 Sheep	365 00
79 Lambs	216 62	35 Sheep	128 25

R. H. HUME reports sales of

105 Sheep	398 25	104 Sheep	350 00
214 Sheep	711 25	92 Sheep	338 87
159 Sheep	890 00	43 Sheep	141 75
111 Sheep	453 00		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℘ lb. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON's, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street; and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts are less free and prices have advanced fully ⅜c. ℘ lb., gross weight. This advance will scarcely be maintained if arrivals should again be free.

ALLERTON reports receipts of no Hogs for the past week at Forty-fourth-street, and 1,951 at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street. They are now worth for

	Gross.
Heavy Illinois Corn Hogs	$4 75@$5 50

Prices are firm under light receipts, and they are held to-day at $5 60.

Sales of Hogs for the week ending July 14, by MILES & BARTLETT, Commission Merchants, No. 292 Washington-street.

For COMPARET, HUBBELL & Co., Fort Wayne, Ia., 258 light corn-fed hogs, part stock, average gross, 134 lbs., price ... $4 86
For G. MATHENY, VANSTORT, Ohio, 213 corn-fed Hogs, average gross 179 lbs., price ... 5 00
For KLAPP & RIDGEWAY Delaware Co., Ohio, 130 corn-fed Hogs, average gross 158 lbs., price 5 75
For CRAWFORD & FISHER, Licking Co., Ohio, 127 corn-fed Hogs, average gross 162 lbs., price ... 5 62
For PARCELL & EVENGER, Marion Co., Ohio, 119 corn-fed Hogs, average gross 181 lbs., price ... 5 68
For HILL & BLOOD, Illinois, 103 corn-fed Hogs, average gross, 234 lbs., price ... 5 56 & 5 60
For HILL & BROWN, Illinois, 222 corn-fed Hogs, average gross 203 lbs., price ... 5 60
For same owners, 52 corn fed Hogs, average gross 209 lbs., price ... 5 56
Total number of hogs 1,224.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed	5⅜	Corn-fed	6¾@7

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington market, reports sales as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	⅞@5⅛	7 @7⅛
Light Prime Corn Hogs	5⅛@5⅜	7 @7⅛
Common Corn Hogs	5 @5⅛	6¾@7⅛
Distillery Hogs	4¾@5	6⅛@6⅜
Mast Hogs	4¾@4¾	5⅛@—
Stock Hogs	4 @—	— @—

The arrivals are light, and prices favor the sellers

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 14, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 7,582 bbls. Flour, 27,329 bushels Wheat, 9,256 bushels Corn, 824 pkgs. Provisions, and 160 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 110 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day 1,318 bbls., including 689 bbls. Pots, and 629 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is inactive at previous figures. Java, 15c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 11c @12¾c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@11½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; Bahia, 9½c.@9¾c.; all 4 months; and St. Domingo, 9c.@9¼c., cash, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is in good demand, at full and buoyant prices. Sales 2,500 bales. The available supply here is estimated at 67,040 bales, against 42,457 bales same time last year:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12⅞
Middling Fair	13	13	—	—

FISH—The inquiry is very moderate for Dry Cod and Mackerel, and prices are declining. Herring are more sought after, being cheaper. Dry Cod, $2 62½@$3 25 ℘ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3@$3 12½ ℘ bbl.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, small size, $11@$11 25; No. 2, small size and medium, $10@$10 37½; No. 3, small size, $6 50@$7 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$2 75 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 10c.@12c. for No. 1, ℘ box; Dutch Herring, $1 31¼@$1 37½ ℘ keg; Pickled Salmon, $29@$32 ℘ tc., and $22@$23 ℘ bbl. Connecticut Shad, $10@$10 50 for No. 1, and $9@9 50 for No. 2 ℘ half bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour are in fair request, chiefly for home use, at about former prices. Sales 11,000 bbls.

Superfine State, ℘ bbl.	$3 80@$3 90
Extra State	4 00@ 4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 85@ 3 95
Superfine Ohio	3 90@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 65@ 7 00

Canadian is quiet at former prices; sales 435 bbls., in lots, at from $4 25@$5 25 for low to choice extra, ℘ bbl. Southern continues in fair demand at unchanged rates. Sales 1,750 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is arriving and selling slowly at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and in request, at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—The inquiry is fair for Raisins, especially layer, at $2 70@$2 75, and Bunch do., at $2 10@$2 15 ℘ whole box. Other articles are quiet, at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is actively inquired for, mainly for export, at rising prices; sales 104,500 bushels, including fair White Western, at $1 06@$1 08; mixed Western, at $1 05; red Western, at $1 02@$1 03; inferior to prime Milwaukee Club, at 84c.@92c.; inferior Chicago Spring, at 70c.@77c.; choice Old White Kentucky, at $1 35; New White Southern, at $1 40; New Amber color Tennessee, at $1 27, and superior New Red Southern, at $1 05 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 37,500 bushels, at 62c.@70c. for very inferior mixed Western; 78c.@82c. for poor to good White Southern, and 81c @89c. for very inferior to prime Yellow Southern ℘ bushel. About 1,700 bushels Rye changed hands, at 66c @70c. for inferior to good, ℘ bushel. Barley is scarce and nominal, at 54c.@62c. ℘ bushel. Barley Malt, 70c.@80c. ℘ bushel. Oats dull and heavy, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 45c.@46c. for State; 41c.@44c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and 33c.@40c. for Southern ℘ bushel.

HIDES—Are in slack demand to-day, at, however, uniform rates, including prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.; Rio Grande, 24c.; Orinoco, 21½c.@22c.; California at 21c.@21½c. for Dry, and 17c. for Dry Salted; Dry Matamoras at 21c @21½c.; Barcelonas, 17c., and City Slaughter at 9c.@10c. ℘ lb. Stock on hand to day of all kinds 106,712, against 187,543 same time last year, and 103,952 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Sales 70 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@7c., ℘ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ℘ M.

MOLASSES—Exhibits no important change, being in moderate demand at our quotations: New-Orleans 40c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba 23c.@24c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and quiet at $3 62½ ℘ 280 lbs, 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold at 43½c.@44c. cash, ℘ gallon. Tar and Pitch, each, $1 75@$2 ℘ bbl. Resin is moderately inquired for, including Common, at $1 65@$1 70 ℘ 310 lbs.; No. 1 at $2 50@$5; and White and Pale at $5@ $7 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet, but firm in this market. Linseed is in good demand at 70c. ℘ gallon, with a reduced supply available. Other kinds are quiet at old quotations. In New-Bedford, during the week ending July 13, sales were made of 1,907 bbls. Crude Sperm, (including 1,157 bbls. for export to Europe,) mainly at $1 20, and 500 bbls. South Sea Whale at 48½c. ℘ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending July 12, 1858:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	lbs. Bone.
Total	1,350	210	
Previously	37,505	141,082	1,271,500
From Jan. 1 to date	38,855	141,292	1,271,500
Same time last year	49,285	202,942	1,843,500

The amount of Oil and Whalebone on hand in the country, July 1, as near as can be estimated, is as follows:

Sperm Oil, bbls	37,000
Whale Oil, bbls	150,000
Whalebone, lbs	600,000

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull, and we can report sales of only a few hundred barrels, in lots, at $16 70 for Mess; and $13 70@$13 75 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, and are worth 7½c.@8c., for Hams, and 5½c.@6c., for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is inactive, yet steady, at 8¾c.@10c. ℘ lb. Lard is in good demand at rising prices; sales 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11⅝c @12c. for Western; and 10c.@10¾c. for City, ℘ lb. Beef is more inquired for at former rates; sales 430 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $15@ $17 ℘ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed, at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 3c.@8c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales, 250 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 50, cash, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—700 bags Crude were sold in Boston at 8⅜c @8½c., ℘ lb., 6 months.

SEEDS—Are quiet and nominal in value, here. In Boston 6,000 bags Calcutta Linseed have been sold at $1 90, cash, ℘ bushel. Late advices report the loss of the *Ariadne* with 12,000 bags of Bombay Linseed, which vessel left Bombay March 2, for Boston.

SPICES—The *Shipping List* reports sales of 2,000 bags Pimento, in bond, for export, at 5¼c @5⅜c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Are quiet at full prices. Sales 230 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at 6½c.@8¼c.; and 65 hhds. Melado, of very choice quality, at 5¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime, at 9¼c. ℘ lb.

TIN—Is inactive, at former quotations.

WHALEBONE—Is quiet, yet stiffly held.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., at 23½c, cash, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 5,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 50,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 5d.@6d.; Cotton at 7 32d. ℘ lb.; and heavy goods at 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, no very important movements. For London, 20 tons Oil Cake at 20s; Flour, 2s.; Wheat, 6½d.@7d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 25 tons measurement goods at 35s., and a lot of Pimento at ½c. ℘ lb. For Bremen, by steamer, 400 tons measurement goods at 22s. 6d.@30s.; also, by sailing vessels, 100 hhds. and 100 cases Tobacco, at 15s.; and 100 bbls. Lard, at 25s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Flyaway*, 1,276 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., $12,000 a $13,000; a bark, 321 tons, in the African Trade, $850 ℘ month; a bark to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, $16, and Flour, $1; a brig, 230 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,600; a schooner to Tarragona and back, at a round sum; a brig, 230 tons, from Manzanilla to New-York, $1,600; a schooner to Barcelona, Spain, Flour, 65c. ℘ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1858

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Promenade Concert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bachelor's Torments—Columbus el Fillibuster—The Galliant French Capting and the Maid of Mobile.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Paudeen O'Rafferty—Mischievous Anne.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—O'Neil the Rebel—Wallace—Family Jars.

FRENCH THEATRE—Le Beau Nicolas—L'Amant aux Bouquet Clemont.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Washington* leaves New-York for Liverpool	July 17
The *Bremen* leaves New-York for Bremen	July 17

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Star of the West*, which came to hand yesterday morning, we have dates from California to the 21st ult. The most important intelligence relates to the vast emigration to New-Caledonia, which threatens to depopulate the gold region of California. As a topic of leading interest we have devoted a liberal allotment of space to the letter of our Special Correspondent, which presents a comprehensive diorama of the movement, and to such extracts as demonstrate the character of the expectations in which the adventurers indulge. The course of events in California, this feature aside, is unusually tranquil and satisfactory. The rescue of a dozen Japanese from a miserable raft upon which they were found floating in mid ocean, had excited great interest in San Francisco, as the poor fellows had been brought to that city. They were provided for by the United States Collector, Mr. Washington, and a movement was on foot to procure their restoration to their native islands upon a Federal vessel.

The tidings from Oregon confirm the previous rumor of Colonel Steptoe's defeat. He was caught in an ambush, the Indian force amounting to 500 warriors, while there were but 110 men in the command of the Colonel, ill-supplied with ammunition. He had been forewarned of an attack, but as the Spokanes, the promised assailants, were a tribe having the most friendly relations with the whites, he paid no attention to the admonition. The loss of Colonel Steptoe's command was far less than previously reported. There were two officers and eight men, including three friendly Indians, killed, and ten men wounded.

By way of California, we receive files of Utah papers to the 5th of May. The Saints appear to have vacated Salt Lake City. Their organ, the *Deseret News*, had removed its place of publication, first to Provo, and thence to Fillmore City. Brigham had made a speech to the Saints, exhorting them to cultivate patience under the tribulations forced upon them by the new migration. We have no further information concerning the ultimate destination of the Mormons. Their paper is utterly silent on the affairs of the Territory.

Our advices from New-Granada hold out some hope of the final adoption of the Cass-Herran Treaty, with the inevitable change in the seventh article. The new Constitution went into force on the 22d of May, and accordingly on that day the "Republic of New-Granada" was replaced by "The Granadian Confederation."

From Peru we learn that the elections were on the eve of taking place, with every prospect of the triumph of Gen. Castilla. The meeting of Congress was the absorbing topic in Chili. From the Argentine States we are advised of the distinct and final refusal of Buenos Ayres to accede to the demands of the confederation, and also of an attack upon the life of Urquiza, fortunately defeated.

The mail steamship *Philadelphia* arrived at this port, yesterday morning, from New-Orleans and Havana. Her advices from the latter port are to the 9th inst. They are destitute of interest.

By the way of Havana we are placed in possession of dates from Porto Rico to June 26. They are without importance.

The Pacific Mail steamer at Panama brought later advices from Australia. A movement was on foot for a federation of the Australian colonies. The elections were about to take place.

Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, having addressed a letter to Attorney-General Black, asking his opinion relative to the forced loans made by the Zuloaga Government, that functionary has thoroughly examined the subject in all its bearings, and come to the conclusion that the whole proceeding is unwarrantable. The position of Mr. Forsyth is fully sustained, and he will be notified of the fact immediately.

The Board of Health were engaged, yesterday, in the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee upon "Swill Milk." There was a tolerably full attendance of members, and many listeners present. The report of the minority was sustained by the Mayor, Aldermen Starr and Owens, and also by Councilmen Brady and Haswell. The swill-milk interest found themselves supported chiefly by Aldermen Reed, Tucker, and Tuomey, and Councilman Frazer. After discussion, lasting more than three hours, the majority report was affirmed, by a vote of 16 to 11.

The 13th Annual Commencement of St. John's College was celebrated, yesterday, at the College at Fordham, before a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who availed themselves of the occasion notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell in the morning. The exercises were all creditable in the extreme, and the young orators received the warm congratulations of the audience. Arch-Bishop Hughes and several distinguished clergymen and laymen were present.

The term of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this City closed yesterday, with the usual exhibition of the pupils. The graduating class numbered thirty-five, of whom fourteen were females. The new edifice is completed, and the chapel was used for the public exercises yesterday. The Summer vacation will continue until September.

Stephen H. Branch appeared in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and gave bail for two indictments found against him by the Grand Jury, for libelous articles published in his paper, the *Alligator*, against Mayor Tiemann, Peter Cooper and Simeon Draper. Judge Russell named $500 as the amount in each case, and Mr. Sylvester S. Southworth, of the *Sunday Mercury*, became his bondsman.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, more business was disposed of than on any previous occasion for many years past. Recorder Barnard tried Margaret Schneider for killing her infant child. Dr. Alexander B. Mott and Dr. Carroll testify that the child was born alive. Some conflicting evidence was adduced for the defence, and the Jury convicted her of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The Recorder deferred sentence till Saturday. Thomas Fenton pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison. John Haggerty, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty to an assault with an intent to rob, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison. Morgan Badgeley, indicted with the last-named defendant for the same offence, was put on trial, but, by consent of the District-Attorney, a Juror was withdrawn, and he pleaded guilty of larceny. Sentence deferred till Saturday. Michael O'Donohue pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to four months in the City Prison. George W. Warren, indicted for embezzlement, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. A boy, named Anthony Stevenson, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larcany, and was sent to the House of Refuge. Levi Pearl was tried for grand larceny, and acquitted. Wm. Williamson, a youth, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. Patrick G. Warden, indicted for mayhem, pleaded guilty to an assault. Sentence on Saturday. Caleb Cushing, whose real name is Cushnie, whose father is Clerk of the Common Council in Kingston, Jamaica, who was educated in England at the Wesleyan Theological Seminary, under the celebrated Rev. Dr. Waddy, was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison. He tried to escape from the Tombs on Monday night, and when discovered in the attempt, attempted to stab the keeper. He has already served two terms in prison, and is known as a most desperate character. The Grand Jury were yesterday discharged for the term.

The detective police made a descent about one o'clock yesterday morning upon a burglars' den in Thomas-street, and arrested three colored men named Leonard de Vesey, William Hyland and John Francis. In the possession of the prisoners was found a large quantity of pawn-tickets for gold watches, jewelry, and other property supposed to be the proceeds of various burglaries. Charles Bache was arrested on a charge of buying stolen goods from the other prisoners. It is supposed that de Vesey and his gang committed the burglary some time since upon the house of Mr. Gray, No. 12 Macdougal-street, when by firing their pistols at some policemen they succeeded in making a safe escape, carrying with them about $700 worth of silver-ware. De Vesey has served a term of ten years in the State Prison. He has been living the past two months with a white girl about 17 years of age, who, he says, is his wife. The young wife wept bitterly at being parted from her husband.

Peter Dawson's establishment, in Cherry-street, one of the foulest houses of prostitution even in that neighborhood, was visited by the Mayor's squad on Tuesday night, and 48 persons, men and women, were arrested and locked up for the night. Two men, who had formerly been bar-keepers under Dawson, made affidavits that Dawson kept his place so guarded that the girls were no better than prisoners; that they could not, if they would, leave their life of shame, his minions forcibly preventing them from going outside the door, and when they ran away, capturing them again, by aid of the Police, on trumped-up charges of theft, burglary, &c. The arrests were made on these affidavits. Yesterday the whole gang were taken before the Mayor and examined. The testimony of the women substantiated the statements of the affidavits. Dawson was released on $2,000 bail and his wife on $1,000, to answer.

Some laboring Irishmen got into a drunken fight on Tuesday evening in a groggery, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirtieth-street, when two Officers of the Twentieth Ward interfered to conquer a peace. No sooner had they arrested the ringleader, one Thomas McGee, than the others set upon the officers, disarmed them of their clubs, gave them a beating, and compelled them to go away, leaving the prisoner in their hands. A re-inforcement of officers was soon obtained, McGee rearrested, and with him six others arrested. The wife of McGee did good service with her teeth and finger-nails. The swelled heads of the prisoners, as they were brought into Court, their black-eyes, bloody noses and torn garments, showed that they got decidedly the worst of the fight. They were all locked up to answer.

Yesterday, 2,500 bales Cotton found buyers at full prices. Flour was salable and steady. Wheat and Corn were in better request. Prices of Wheat closed higher. Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, and Molasses, exhibited no really new feature. Coffee and Sugars were less active. Freights continued to favor ship-owners, with 744 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets still continue to be over-stocked. About 4,000 bullocks have been received within a week, against 3,143 as the weekly average for last year. The country around New-York is already full of cattle, taken out from previous over-supplied markets; while the large number of persons now absent from the City greatly diminishes the demand for consumption. Under these circumstances, cattle sold lower yesterday than at any market for several years, with the exception of a single day during the panic season last Autumn. The average price of cattle, yesterday, was 7¾c. for the estimated dressed weight, while it has often been up to 12c. and 13c. If butchers do not reduce their retail charge, they should be looked after, to say the least. The only excuse for them is that coarse meat sells slowly, and they have to make up on choice cuts.

The Indian Victory in Washington Territory.

The defeat of Colonel Steptoe by the Indians is confirmed. The original statement was that he had been waylaid by a combined band of Pelouses and Snakes, amounting to 1,500 warriors, and so routed. We questioned this representation, and with it the whole story, since the eighty braves of the Pelouse tribe were alone unequal to the contest, and the Snakes had no local habitation in the Territory at all. The conflict, it appears, occurred on the banks of the Pelouse river, whence the blunder of assuming Pelouse Indians to have been participants in it; and the real combatants were the Spokanes, which, by an exceedingly licentious misprint, might be taken for Snakes. Colonel Steptoe left Fort Walla-Walla on May 7 with his command, consisting of three companies, amounting to 110 men in all, and a few friendly Indians. His destination was Fort Colville, and as none but friendly tribes lined his projected path, he unhappily neglected to take sufficient ammunition; and also refused to credit rumors that the Spokanes, who inhabited the country north of the Pelouse, would in all probability attack him. He had passed into their district, when the hitherto friendly tribe met him in large force, and required him to return. He still urged forward, however, until the throng of savages, and their threats, admonished him of his serious danger; when he commenced a rapid retreat, regaining the river, only to be assaulted by his pursuers with the utmost fury. His assailants numbered five hundred warriors. The battle lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning until ended by the darkness at night. Their ammunition exhausted, and nearly encircled by a foe, whose numbers were steadily increasing, notwithstanding the numbers destroyed by our brave fellows, there seemed no hope for the detachment, but flight. Abandoning their stores and howitzers, they therefore fled in the darkness; and only rested when surrounded by the friendly Nez Perces. In addition to eight privates and friendly Indians killed, the troop lost two excellent officers, Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Gaston, who both fell fighting gallantly.

Clear as the account is—and we derive it from a letter written by an officer of the command—the subject is still left involved in difficulties which the official dispatches alone can clear up. The Spokane tribe referred to consists, according to the reports of Governor Stevens, of eight bands, numbering, men, women and children, six hundred souls. They claim the entire Territory from Fort Colville to the Cœur d'Alane. It is evident that a tribe so feeble could not alone muster a force equal to their exploit on the Pelouse. What aid had they? What other tribes are disaffected? What is the extent of the insurrection? Again, Colonel Steptoe has the reputation of being a discreet, careful officer. How are we to account for his defective preparations for the mishap that befell him? How are we to reconcile his obstinate skepticism as to the danger, even in the presence of the hostile savages themselves, with our conceptions of a prudent and judicious officer? And where was the discretion, when at last convinced, which omitted the ordinary outlook for danger, and led the command into an ambush? There is great reason to believe that Colonel Steptoe is as little fitted for Indian service as was the ill-fated Braddock.

Whitewashing the Distillery Stables.—The Board of Health yesterday adopted the majority report of the Swill-milk Committee of the Board of Aldermen, thus giving the official approval of the City authorities to the stump-tail nuisance. But, happily for the public health, there is no law, not even the law of necessity, to compel people to drink the stump-tail abomination. If people cannot obtain pure milk, they had better confine themselves to pure water. Unlike many other great cities, New-York is overflowing with that health-giving element.

The Policy of Territorial Acquisition.

It is in vain for the New-York *Tribune* to attempt to show any distinction of principle between the acquisition of Louisiana in Mr. Jefferson's time, and the purchase of Cuba or of Sonora now. No such distinction exists. Louisiana may, for the reasons which the *Tribune* specifies, have been more important to us than Cuba is. This is a matter of opinion, and the *Tribune* is entitled to the peaceful possession of its own views. We do not say that ours differ on that specific point. Indeed we can afford to concede it without the slightest prejudice to our position. Because Louisiana was a most valuable territory, does it follow that no other is worth our winning? The mouth of the Mississippi may be more important to us than the key of the Gulf into which that river discharges; but even should this be granted, are we, therefore, to say that Cuba is worthless?

Our neighbor makes no little parade of superior morality, and denounces the whole policy of territorial acquisition as a system of "bullying," "robbery" and "swindling." Are we to understand that Mr. Jefferson's Louisiana purchase is exempted from the scope and effect of these epithets by its great intrinsic profitableness? Such would seem to be the drift of the *Tribune's* logic. But how the moral character of the transaction could be changed by the circumstance that without that French province we might have lost "the control of the navigation of the Mississippi," it is not easy to understand. By this system of ethics, all that is required to sanctify "robbery" and "swindling" is that their results should be splendidly profitable.

As to the advantages which have accrued to us from Florida, New-Mexico and California, it is not necessary that we should enter into the discussion which the *Tribune* proffers. If the acquisition of these regions is the desperate moral crime which that paper represents, the question of profit and loss is comparatively unimportant, unless indeed we are to accept the theory that a robbery becomes innocent whenever the booty is sufficiently large.

Frazer's River Gold Mines—Great Excitement in California.—By the *Star of the West*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have intelligence of a very exciting character from California. The discoveries of gold in the British territory prove to be of the richest description, fully equaling the most productive diggings in California or Australia. For particulars our readers are referred to accounts which we copy this morning from San Francisco papers, and especially to the highly interesting letter of our correspondent in that City. It will be seen that a perfect stampede for Frazer's River has taken place, threatening, in fact, the depopulation of California. Within the two months next preceding the 20th of June, fifteen thousand persons had sailed for the Frazer River country, and the whole mining region of California was wild with excitement. San Francisco presented an appearance similar to the scenes of 1849. Everybody was *en route* for the North, the allurements of the new diggings calling away all the floating population of the country.

Our correspondent states some important facts not understood before, relative to the navigation of Frazer's River. A steamer makes regular trips as far up as Fort Hope, which is sixty-nine miles above Fort Langley, and ninety-four from the mouth of the river. It had not been known that steamers of considerable size could be used above Fort Langley, and the fact now demonstrated is one of much importance. The distance from Fort Hope to the confluence of Thompson's River, in the centre of the gold district, is sixty-six miles. It will be seen that the difficulties of reaching this new land of promise are less formidable than was believed to be the case, and from the extent of the emigration hitherto it is estimated that at least 40,000 persons will have gone to Frazer's River from California within the first half year. That so large a depletion can ill be borne will readily be understood, and the effect upon the prospects of that State is likely to be serious.

Nor is it probable that the gold fever will confine itself to the Pacific side of the Continent. Companies were, in fact, organized weeks ago in Canada to go to New-Caledonia, and the present news cannot fail to impart a fresh impulse to such movements. Here, too, it is not unlikely that adventurers may be found in considerable numbers, to whom the expectation of gold will prove an irresistible attraction. In short, it is not improbable that the times of 1849 may be reproduced, and that New-Caledonia may become a new California.

Appeal in the Cangemi Case.—The Supreme Court having overruled the exceptions taken by Cangemi's counsel, and denied the motion for a new trial, it is understood that, as the next step, application will be made to a Justice of the Supreme Court for a stay of proceedings, which, if granted, may enable the counsel for the prisoner to bring the record before the Court of Appeals for the purpose of obtaining an order for a new trial from that tribunal.

Various occurrences in the course of the three trials of Cangemi have attracted, in an unusual degree, the notice of the public, and it may be possible that still another trial will take place. It is understood that Mr. Ashmead, one of Cangemi's counsel, does not desire to be considered responsible, so far as he is individually concerned, for the motion made in arrest of judgment, on the ground of the withdrawal of the Juror Muller, pursuant to the offer and stipulation of the prisoner's counsel, but, on the contrary, he remarked to the Court, so far as respected that point, he would have neither part nor lot in the matter. And, in regard to the charge of an attempt to bribe, made by the witness Luth, no reference was, or could be, had to Mr. Ashmead, who was absent from the City and State at the time of the alleged transaction. Whatever imputations of unusual practice may have been made in reference to the case, do not, therefore, attach to him.

Gas Explosion—One Man Killed and Three Injured.

At 4½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon an explosion of a Gas Reservoir took place at the Manufactory of the New-York Car and Steamboat Gas Company, No. 8 Gold-street, killing instantly a man named John W. Sharp, and injuring several others; fracturing the leg of Mortimer Lee, and slightly injuring Barney Ellsler and Thomas Bent.

The explosion occurred while the workmen were engaged experimenting with some cylinders, to see the amount of pressure they could safely bear. The deceased was a young, unmarried man, and resided in Brooklyn.

Newspaper Changes.—The St. Louis *Republican* has entered on its fifty-first volume. The Charleston *Standard's* subscription list has been merged in the *Mercury*, the name of the *Standard* dying out.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Promenading does not appear to be a favorite amusement of the American public. It seems indeed to be more of a duty, and as such is discharged punctually at the end of the first part of the programme. A few turns around the magnificent *salon*—the finest ever seen in this country—and the public sits down again gravely to its enjoyment. We are glad to notice that, notwithstanding the temerity which is evinced on the matter of the floor, the concerts themselves are increasing in public favor. Instrumental music is a rickety offspring of the lyric muse, and in all countries requires unusual care in the nursing. That the enterprising lessee of the Academy will in the end reap his reward, we have no sort of doubt. It is merely a question of endurance in the steed, which, in this as in many other instances, may starve while the grass is growing. The programme, last evening was, interpreted in a perfectly admirable manner, both by the orchestra, the soloists, (Mr. Moreau, on the Orphicleide, received, and merited, an *encore*,) and the vocalists, Madame Zimmerman, Mr. Perring and Mr. Weinlich. To-night there is a change in the programme. Several novelties will be produced, among others the Overture to the "Vestale," by Spontini, (a grand master, who is too little known in this country;) the overture to "Jocko," by Lindpainter; a part of the music to "Struensee," by Meyerbeer, (the best ever composed for a drama, with the exception, perhaps, of Beethoven's music to "Egmont,") and a new instrumental fantasia by the sparkling Lumbye, called "The Dream of the Savoyard." Such a programme deserves a crowded house.

M. Vieuxtemps.—This great artist—for great he is in every point of view—leaves our shores to-day, by the *Borussia*. During his sojourn in America he has, we are delighted to say, received the warmest appreciation from crowded audiences. In New-York he has never played without exciting the audience to tumultuous demonstrations of applause. Compared with Vieuxtemps all other soloists of the present day, without exception, are mere fiddlers, for not only is he a master of all that can be done on his instrument, but his genius as a composer and fabricator of tone-pictures is so preëminently fresh and vigorous, that simply for the works he has written, he will live in musical literature and in the appreciation of coming students of noble musical writing. We are sorry he leaves, but we are glad to have the opportunity of saying this much on the eve of departure.

City Items.

Suspected Burglars and a Receiver Arrested—Practical Amalgamation.—A few weeks ago, the dwelling-house No. 32 Macdougal-street was broken into, and about $700 worth of jewelry and silver-ware stolen. Two policemen saw two colored men come out of the house, and attempted to arrest them, but the burglars, it will be remembered, discharged their revolvers—probably not loaded, as no harm was done—frightened away the officers, and then made good their escape. The detective police have been busy at work since, trying to get on the track of the culpable parties. Yesterday, Officers Bennett, King and Pool arrested three colored men giving their names as Leonard de Vesey, William Hyland and John Francis, who are believed to be implicated in the burglary. At No. 18 Thomas-street, where they were arrested, thirty-two pawn-tickets were found of valuable watches, jewelry, clothing, and other articles, no doubt the proceeds of various burglaries they have committed. It was ascertained that de Vesey had considerable business transactions with Charles Bache, a Frenchman, who keeps a reputed fence establishment at No. 12 Sullivan-st. The officers called on Bache, made an inspection of his place and took an inventory of his goods. None of the missing silver-ware was found,—that was probably melted long ago,—but enough was found to excite suspicion against him, and the officers duly marched him off as their prisoner. The three colored men and the Frenchman were taken to the Tombs and committed to answer the respective charges preferred against them.

Hyland and Francis are remarkably flashy specimens of fast colored young men. They both support moustaches, and when arrested had each a gold watch and heavy chain, with a bountiful supply of jewelry, rings and dashy studs. They wear their hats as jauntily, swagger as impudently and are as imperturbably cool and self-possessed as the fastest white man in the City. De Vesey is between 40 and 50 years of age, black as a negro minstrel, tall and firmly built, and, altogether, would be esteemed an invaluable acquisition to a Southern plantation. He has been once in State Prison for burglary. For two months past he has been living with a white girl only 17 years of age, to whom he says he is married. The girl says they are married, and she grieves sorely over the arrest of her husband. She says she belongs to a reputable family.

A Quarantine Lunch.—Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer, entertained a small party of official dignitaries, yesterday, at the Quarantine Grounds, in a very pleasant and hospitable manner. Among the guests were Mr. Verplanck, the President, and several other members of the Commissioners of Emigration; Capt. Marshall, President of the Board of Trustees of the Seaman's Retreat, and the other members of that body; Judge Bramhall, of the Board of Port Wardens, and many other gentlemen. After a visit to the residence of the Health Officer, the company repaired to the upper hospital building, generally known as the "St. Nicholas," where they sat down to a very elegant and substantial lunch, or *dejeuner à la fourchette*. The band of the *Susquehanna* enlivened the occasion by playing in capital style some popular airs. After some lively speeches from the Health Officer, Mr. Devlin, Mr. Verplanck, Dr. Rockwell, Capt. Marshall and others, the company went on board the steamer *Mayflower*, and after a short trip down the Bay, returned home. Mayor Tiemann, who was to have been present, was prevented by being compelled to attend a meeting of the Board of Health on the subject of swill-milk.

Departure of the Virginia Guard of Honor.—The detachment of the Richmond military, which volunteered to accompany the remains of Laurens Hamilton to this City, as a Guard of Honor, left for their home yesterday on board the steamer *Roanoke*. There was a voluntary parade, on the occasion, of Company 6 of the National Guard, in white pantaloons. The line was formed in Washington Parade Ground, and they escorted the Virginians on board the steamer in handsome style. At the dock the ranks opened to the right and left, and presented arms as their guests passed through to the steamer.

Arrest of a Patent Safe Operator.—On the 4th of July, Joseph Schwartz, of Erie County, while at Staten Island, was induced to invest his funds in a patent safe speculation, and of course, lost his money, amounting to $90, together with his gold watch, leaving him entirely penniless. In his distress he applied to Officer J. W. Carnell, of the Harbor Police, who took the case in hand, and to-day, assisted by Officer Lee, of the same force, arrested one of the parties in State-street. He gave his name as Charles Dayton. His accomplice is yet at large, but is known.

Stephen H. Branch Indicted by the Grand Jury.—The editor and proprietor of the *Alligator*, whose jaws have opened and closed on nearly every respectable man in the City, appeared, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions to give bail on two indictments found against him by the Grand Jury of this term, for *scandala magnata* published in his paper, implicating Mayor Tiemann, Simeon Draper, Peter Cooper, and the Matron of Randall's Island. Mr. Southworth, of the *Sunday Mercury*, became his bondsman in the sum of $500 for each indictment.

At a regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, held at their rooms, No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, Tuesday evening, 13th inst, the Surgeons, Drs. Mark Stephenson and J. P. Garrish, reported that they had received and prescribed for 238 new patients during the last three months.

There will be a union prayer meeting this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Globe Hotel Chapel, corner of William and Frankfort streets. Gentlemen from abroad and citizens are invited to attend. The entrances are from William and Frankfort streets.

Why the City Hall Clock is Stopped.

New-York, Wednesday, July 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please state in your "City News Items" that the City Hall Clock will be stopped for a few days, to be cleaned and repaired. The Clock was made by Messrs. Sherry & Byrum, of Sag Harbor, and is a superior article. It has been running near five years, and given entire satisfaction. It has therefore been deemed best to have it cleaned for fear that it might injure the works if let run too long.

J. Y. SAVAGE, Jr., Regulator Public Clocks.

Personal.

The Boston *Courier* of yesterday says: "The Turkish Admiral, Mehemet Pasha, and suite leave for home in the steamer of to-day, orders having been received to that effect. They yesterday paid farewell visits to the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Boston. During a somewhat protracted visit to this country, they have remained chiefly in Boston, and the Admiral holds it we understand, to be his special favorite in the United States, and between him and some of its inhabitants there has been no little interchange of courtesy and kindness. He has made such good use of his time among us as to have become already quite a proficient in the English language."

The Deaf and Dumb Institution—Large Graduating Class.

Yesterday was Commencement Day at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; for the new establishment is of imposing dimensions, and may as well rank among the Colleges, and enjoy its Commencements as well as they. The occasion was peculiarly interesting because it was the first performance of the kind in the new establishment on Washington Heights. The splendid building in which the mutes learn to do anything but hear and speak, is at last completed. The grounds are not laid out as it is intended they shall be; but workmen are busy constructing a carriage-road from the brow of the hill to the water. A few weeks will suffice for the introduction of the new improvements, and then it will be hard to find a pleasanter place than Fanwood. The company yesterday was not large, but those who went enjoyed the occasion vastly. The usual routine of class examinations was given, satisfactorily. Then the High Class, under the tuition of Mr. Lewis Peet, was called up to show its proficiency, and astonished everybody by demonstrating that it was "up" in French. Instruction in that language was an experiment of Mr. Peet's, introduced two years ago. The pupils master the difficulties with great apparent ease. The exercises of this class in the school-room, were criticized by a committee-man, the Rev. E. D. G. Prime, who made a written report yesterday. The members of the class, being the pupils who have longest enjoyed the privileges of the institution, their performances are regarded as the test of deaf mute capacity. Dr. Prime's report entered into elaborate particulars. The pupils were reported as proficient in arithmetic, algebra, English grammar, rhetoric, natural philosophy, book-keeping and moral science. In the study of grammar, the grammatical symbols have been employed with great success. The following are specimens of the apt replies of the pupils to various queries. A young lady, having been required to define the difference between grammar and rhetoric, wrote:

"Grammar teaches us the principles upon which language is founded, and how to combine words in sentences; Rhetoric teaches us how to ornament them and explain their meaning. Rhetoric teaches us how to write with grace and beauty; it is to language what trees and flowers are to Nature."

The following examples of metaphor were given with as much rapidity as they could be written:

"Webster's Dictionary is the telescope of the English language."

"Joy is composed of the purest and fastest flowing sands in life's hour-glass."

"Memory is the surveyor of reason."

"Vanity is the shadow of a fool."

"Conscience is the beacon-light that prevents us from being wrecked upon the shoals of temptation, or running upon the breakers of sin."

The following are specimens of antithesis:

"Modesty is the sister of meekness; but pride is the child of ignorance."

"The Sun clothes the Earth with gold; the Moon, with silver."

In French the translations were made into English, and the reverse; the phrases being repeated by the manual alphabet, and then translations immediately written with great accuracy on the blackboard.

One of the audience having put the query, "What is woman's sphere, and what are woman's rights?" one of the young ladies, (Miss Montgomery,) who entered the Institution only one year ago, was called out for a reply, which she gave on a slate in a moment. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that the damsel took a feminine view of the subject. Dr. Peet made a short address, and then called up some 40 pupils who had completed their five-years' course, and to whom certificates were awarded. The graduating class, numbering some thirty-five, received diplomas as follows:

Males—Michael Ahern, George W. Austin, Fred. Boyer, Calvin H. Brown, John Cahill, James H. Crippen, Mason Hilts, Everett E. Jay, James M. Keyser, John Larue, Dennis Mahoney, Ed. E. Miles, H. W. Nutting, Elnathan Rundle, Chas. P. Seaman, Jabez Shepherdson, Robt. Shepherdson, W. Van Cortlandt, Loomis W. Van Zandt—19.

Females—Margaret Abel, Juliet Berry, Ann M. Brush, Sarah J. Coddington, Elizabeth Cook, Lucina E. Kenfield, Julia A. Livingston, Maria L. Lockwood, Elizabeth Pepinger, Nancy M. Robbins, Eliza Washburn, Rhoda A. Wells, Eliza P. Woodworth—13.

The following having completed the full term of three years in the High Class, and having been *ten years* in the Institution, also graduated:

Males—John V. R. Halsey, Charles H. Larkin.

Females—Louisa Ann Warts.

Total number of graduates (two classes) 35.

The exercises were equally varied by sundry excellent pantomimic representations by Mr. Sidney J. Vail; among them, a recitation from *Hiawatha*. Dr. Peet closed with a prayer in the sign-language. Then the party went to the dining-room and were refreshed, and the day ended.

Annual Commencement at St. John's College, Fordham.

Yesterday the Thirteenth Annual Commencement of the students of the above Institution came off under a canvas tent in the magnificent lawn fronting the College. The attendance was very numerous notwithstanding the gloomy visage which Jupiter Pulvius assumed in the early part of the morning. The Archbishop, Bishop Laughlin and several distinguished clergymen, and *literati* were present on the occasion. The exercises may be pronounced to be of a really excellent and refined character, and the students who spoke acquitted themselves, one and all, in an extremely creditable manner. Noll's Band was in attendance, and gave spirit and harmony to the occasion.

After the exercises had been gone through with, and the premiums awarded to the successful candidates,

The President of the College, the Rev. Mr. Tellier, introduced to the audience Dr. Brownson, of New-York, as a substitute for Mr. Dodge, who was to have delivered an address to the graduates.

Dr. Brownson having prefaced his remarks by alluding to the suddenness of the call which had been made on him to speak, said that he had listened to the speeches that had been made by the orators of the day with great pleasure. He had been edified and instructed. [Cheers.] He had observed marks of intellect, genius, and cultivation, which gave him hope not only for the young gentlemen themselves, but also for the community in which they were to live. [Cheers.] That day they closed their College studies, but not that day did they close their careers. [Applause.] They were only now entering upon it. The education that we received in College was not anything more than the beginning, and its main object was not to supply all that they wanted, but to teach them how to learn and how to study with profit and advantage in after life. [Cheers.] After some other remarks, the Doctor concluded, amid applause.

The Archbishop rose, amid loud cheers, to address the assembly, and said he thought he could congratulate them, as he did himself, on the fact that the few words which he had had in his mind had been already expressed much better than he could express them, and especially in so admirable an address to the graduates in that Commencement. He had listened with delight to the specimens of oratory that had been brought before them. [Cheers.] The compositions (original) and the sentiments and ideas contained therein, were worthy of maturer years and more experienced minds. [Cheers.] In them patriotism, enterprise, and other eminent qualities, had been alluded to in appropriate language. [Cheers.] Statesmen might philosophise and warriors fight; but there were always a few men whom history took for her own, and recorded in her immortal page. Those men who caught the eye of their cotemporaries and posterity, were always few. They found that distinction from the masses that it would be unkind and unjust to assert that this alone was the mark by which science and civilization, and merit, were transmitted throughout the world. After passing a high eulogium on those who had graduated, and on the clergy who devoted themselves to their instruction, his Grace concluded amid loud applause.

Temperance Publications.—The entire number of publications on Temperance, made by Mr. C. Van Benthuysen, of Albany, on account of Mr. E. C. Delavan, during the years 1854–7, was 4,034,355. The work was all performed during a period of three and a half years, averaging a little less than 1,200,000 publications a year.

Coroners' Inquests.

The Gas Explosion in Gold-street.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Second Ward Station-house upon the body of John W. Sharp, who was killed by the explosion at the manufactory of the New-York Car and Steamboat Gas Company, No. 8 Gold-street. The evidence showed that there was not as many pounds of steam used as the dimensions of the cylinders with which the experiment was made admitted. The explosion was caused by a flaw in the iron, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. The deceased was 28 years of age, and resided in Brooklyn.

The Homicide of George Levy.—An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of George Levy, who died from the effects of stabs inflicted by George Renk, about a week ago, during an altercation in Cliff-street. The evidence corroborated the statement of the affair heretofore published in the Times. The Jury rendered a verdict charging Renk with unjustifiable homicide, and he was remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found, yesterday, in the dock foot of Pier No. 5, North River. From papers found in his possession he is believed to have been in the employ of Jacob Kohn, wine dealer in Ludlow-street. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Death by supposed drowning" rendered.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Denver Not Resigned—His Absence from Kansas—What the Members of the Cabinet are Doing, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 14.

The report that General Denver had resigned the Governorship of Kansas is wholly without foundation. But should he hereafter desire to return to the Indian Bureau, he will be accommodated. For the present he will remain at his post, where he has given such universal satisfaction. His temporary absence at this time was certainly a bad stroke of policy. He should have remained at his post, and exerted his influence in the Territory to bring out a full vote of the people and secure a free and fair expression of public sentiment. There can be no sufficient reason for his leaving Kansas just at this crisis, and such is the opinion of Mr. Buchanan. General Denver, however, expects to return to the Territory in time to be present at the August elections.

The venerable Secretary of State is now the only Cabinet officer particularly occupied with public business. Secretaries Floyd and Thompson are now absent, and Secretary Toucey and Postmaster-General Brown leave to-morrow for their respective homes. Attorney-General Black contemplates a flying visit to his family, (now in Pennsylvania,) of only a week. Mr. Cobb will remain, and watch the ebb and flow of the public revenue. General Cass is heavily pressed with the cares of State, and does most of his work at his private residence, where he steadily refuses to see any visitors, under any pretext whatever.

Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Wednesday, July 14.

The letter from Minister Forsyth, asking an opinion relative to the levy of the Zuloaga Government on the property of American citizens, having been laid before Attorney-General Black, the subject has by him been thoroughly examined, in connection with the official decree and the treaties between the Mexican and other Governments, our own being placed on a footing with the most favored nations. While it is understood that a general tax may be imposed, according to the usual forms, for legitimate purposes, yet, taking all the data into consideration, and looking to the present condition of that country, the collection of money in the manner proposed is in the nature of a forced contribution. Thus the position of Minister Forsyth is sustained, and of this fact he will be duly advised.

A requisition was made on the Treasury to-day in favor of Colonel Geary, reimbursing the money expended by him, while Governor of Kansas, in calling out three companies of militia, and for which Congress made an appropriation last session.

Commander Page had an interview with the President to-day, relative to the expedition to Paraguay. No Commissioner has yet been appointed.

The Secretary of the Navy has been detained at home by sickness for the last two days.

It is decided not to change the site selected last March for the Boston Post Office.

From Albany.

APPOINTMENT OF CANAL COMMISSIONER—STATE POLITICS.

Samuel B. Ruggles, of New-York has been appointed by the Governor Canal Commissioner, in place of Samuel S. Whallon, deceased.

The Republican General Committee of this city and county have adopted a preamble and resolutions, defining the positions of the Administration and the Opposition on the Kansas question and other issues, concluding as follows:

Whereas, The American voters of this county are almost unanimously opposed to the general policy of the Administration, and its attempts to force Slavery on Kansas by fraud and violence; and whereas, the Republicans and Americans united in Congress in support of compromise measures on the Kansas Constitution, as suggested by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; therefore

Resolved, That the Republican Party of this county invite the coöperation of the American Party to defeat the iniquitous policy of the Administration, and to sustain the interest of freedom at Washington.

A Committee of seven has been appointed to confer with the American Committee.

Pennsylvania Union State Convention.

Harrisburg, Penn., Wednesday, July 14.

The Union State Convention assembled here this afternoon, and organized by electing Governor Reeder President. He made an address returning his thanks for the honor conferred on him, and then referred to the peculiar condition of national affairs. He charged the Administration with deserting cardinal Democratic doctrines, and enjoined union and harmony among the delegates for the welfare of the Union Party.

On the first ballot for Judge of the Supreme Court, Oswald Thompson received 24 votes; John M. Read, 25; J. Pringle Jones, 17; John J. Pearson, 13; scattering, 49.

Eight other ballots were then taken without result. On the last one Read received 61 votes, Pearson 45, and Jones 21—necessary to a choice, 64.

Adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

On the 10th ballot, Mr. Read was nominated, receiving 65 votes.

Wm. E. Frazer was nominated for Canal Commissioner.

Robbery and Arrest.

Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, July 14.

A man by the name of Givney, who says he belongs in the Seventh-avenue, New-York, was arrested here this afternoon for stealing $200 in gold and silver from a baker in New-Hartford, last night. He fled to this city, and was arrested soon after his arrival. The money was recovered.

Riots in Toronto.

Toronto, U. C., Wednesday, July 14.

Serious riots occurred yesterday and last night, in consequence of Orange demonstrations. A number of men were shot, but none fatally. Military were stationed at different parts of the city last nigh to preserve peace.

Weather at the South, etc.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, July 14.

There have been heavy rains throughout the South during the past week, doing trifling damage.

General Wm. Walker and Mr. Yancey made speeches at the barbecue at Montgomery on Saturday last.

Movement of Troops.

Leavenworth, Monday, July 12, 1858,
via Boonville, July 14.

The orders removing the troops from Fort Scott and assigning Major Sherman's battery to duty in Minnesota, have been received.

No News of the Telegraph Cable.

St Johns, N. F., Wednesday, July 14—3 P. M.

It rained hard here all last night. The weather to-day is cloudy, and the wind fresh, blowing from the southwest. No signs as yet of the Telegraph Fleet.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, Wednesday, July 14—10 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* is now fully due. She is, doubtless, enveloped in the thick fog which prevails on the coast. The wind is southwest. The *Canada* can hardly arrive before to-morrow.

Sailing of the Arabia.

Boston, Wednesday, July 14.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed from here at noon to-day, with 109 passengers for Liverpool, and 11 for Halifax. She takes no specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Tuesday, July 13.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida*, arrived here in 68 hours from New-York.

Savannah, Wednesday, July 14.

The United States mail steamship *Montgomery* arrived here yesterday.

Charleston, Wednesday, July 14.

The steamship *Atlanta*, of Cromwell's line, arrived here from New-York, yesterday.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Wednesday, July 14.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$32,276,350
Loans and Discounts	56,201,000
Specie	5,375,000
Amount due from other Banks	9,000,700
Amount due to other Banks	5,400,000
Deposits	21,075,000
Circulation	6,538,000

Brooklyn Items.

Remarkable Event.—In the City Court, yesterday, Mr. John Bennett, livery-stable keeper, South Sixth-street, claimed that he had been damaged to the amount of $3,000 by the overflowing of a cistern under an engine house, which undermined his premises. He brought suit, and the Jury rendered a verdict for defendants.

Fire—Arrest.—The store of Henry Miller, corner Warren and Bond streets, was discovered to be on fire Tuesday night, but in season to prevent loss. The owner was arrested, on suspicion of having set fire to the premises.

In Trouble.—A boy, 15 years old, a few weeks ago stole a sum of money from his father and decamped. A letter reached the father on Tuesday, post-marked Boston, informing him that his son had been arrested for attempting to pass counterfeit money. It appears that some sharper got hold of the boy and changed money with him. He did not discover the character of the money until he went to the dépôt to buy a ticket for home, having resolved to return to his father.

The Outs and Ins.—Some of the gentlemen elected to office by the present Common Council, last May, have never been able to get possession of the offices for which they sought—the old incumbents claiming their successors were not legally elected and accordingly refused to surrender. The merits of one case is now before the Courts on a *mandamus* for salary, and a decision in this case will doubtless settle the whole controversy, which embraces the Health Department and several clerkships of inferior Courts.

Brooklyn City Court—Calendar for this Day—Nos. 5, 6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

Board of Health—Important to Merchants.—A meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon—Mayor Powell in the Chair.

DISINFECTED LIGHTERMEN.

Some gentleman sent a spasm through the Board by announcing that a large number of lightermen worked every day about the vessels at Quarantine, landed goods on our shores, and at night patrolled our streets with impunity, and without using any disinfecting agent. A short suspense ensued, when Alderman Kalbfleisch stated that he thought that the Health of the city was not endangered, unless it was by the goods brought in. A desultory talk about yellow fever followed, which was ended by calling upon Dr. Boyd for an opinion. He coincided with the Mayor that great caution should be used, and accordingly the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all persons in charge of or engaged in the business of lightering goods from infected ports be and are hereby prohibited from landing or entering within the limits of the city, except so far as may be necessary to discharge their respective cargoes.

The Clerk was directed to furnish the New-York Board of Health a copy of this resolution.

THE POUDRETTE AND VARNISH NUISANCES.

The next business introduced was a resolution referred to this Board by the Common Council, to abate the nuisance in the shape of a Phosphate of Lime, and Poudrette Factory on First street, near Broadway, Eastern District, and a Varnish Factory in the Eighth Ward, and to prosecute the owners for violating the ordinances of the city.

The Mayor said that as regarded the nuisance maintained by De Burg, in the shape of a phosphate of lime establishment, the Board of Health had been endeavoring to get rid of it for several years, and he gave the proprietor notice last Fall that he could not stay there another year.

Aldermen Kalbfleisch and Walters gave it as their opinion that De Burg's place was not a nuisance this year; that no disagreeable smell emanated from it. After a little talk, this part of the resolution was referred to a Committee of three—Alderman Franks, Walters and Whitney.

The matter relative to the Varnish Factory was laid over until Wednesday next, to which time the Board adjourned.

Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have submitted there semi-annual report for the six months ending June 30, from which we abstract the following:

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1858.

Sinking Fund..	$403,486 54	City Bonds....	$239,540 42
		Kings Co. Bds.	30,000 00
		Interest on do.	1,718 89
		B'ds & Mort's.	33,175 06
		Interest on do.	202 97
		Premium.....	5,897 17
		Cash..........	92,960 09
Totals........	403,486 54		$403,486 54

RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1858	$67,700 55
Amount received to June 30, 1858	27,259 54
Total	$94,990 09
Amount paid out to date	$2,000 00
Cash on hand	92,960 00
Total	$94,960 09

The loan in 1838 of $200,000, was promptly paid on the 1st inst.

New-Jersey Items.

The New-Jersey Blackberry Trade.—It is said that the blackberry crop promises to be unusually large this year. Few people are aware of the large business done in these and other berries in this and the adjoining counties along the line of the railroads. Our uplands supply a great abundance of the finest kinds. The Lambertville and Titusville stations send off some thousands of dollars' worth of this fruit; the upper dépôts on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad quite as much, and they are also brought in quantities through the Flemington route, and find their way to Trenton, Philadelphia and other towns and cities. Men, women and children are engaged in picking during the season, which lasts some five or six weeks. They bring at home about four cents per quart. Some families, with their children, who have their customers to supply, realize the snug little sum of $20 per week on an average. This is a cash business.—*Trenton Gazette.*

The Case of Riviere.—The full-length daguerreotype of Captain de Riviere, which was seized upon a few days since by Deputy Sheriff Francis at the suit of Mr. Collins, was taken from the room of Mrs. Blount by a Mr. Brown, and conveyed to the room of Mr. de Riviere before that room was searched by the officer. Mrs. Blount now desires to obtain possession of it, but the Sheriff refuses to deliver it up except on due process.

In the Jersey City Common Council, on Tuesday evening, the tax ordinance was taken up and reported complete at $92,000. It was lost upon a final passage, but a reconsideration was had, and the ordinance tabled. Warrants for $2,418 75 were drawn for the uses of the Board of Education. The Board soon after adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

Bixby's Hotel is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—This is now the only theatre open on the east side of the City, and good performances can be found there nightly. To-night Mr. J. Proctor appears in two of his best characters, viz.: "Wallace" and "O'Neal, the Rebel," and farce concluding.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Families unsupplied with these all-important preparations are at the mercy of disease. Bolts and bars merely exclude robbers, but these remedies keep death itself at bay. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 14.

$2,000 Ohio St. 6s '60...102	700 Erie Railroad.....	18⅛
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90... 93⅛	100 do.........b30	18⅛
3,000 do .. 93¾	50 do..........	18⅜
16,000 Mis. St. 6s........ 85	100 Hud. Riv. R...at60d	27
6,000 do 85⅛	300 Harlem R. R......	10
15,000 California St. 7s. 87	200 Reading R. R...s60	45
5,000 N. Y. St 5s '68..102⅞	900 do..........s3	45¾
11,000 H. R. R. R. 3d m.. 64	200 do..........b60	45¾
6,000 Har R. R. 1st m. 82	5 Stonington R.....s60	40
11,000 M. C. R. R. 8 p. ct.	25 Mich. Cent. R. R...	57¾
1st m. s. f. c't. bs.... 96⅞	150 do...........	57½
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs. 87	400 Mich S & N. I. R. s30.	22⅛
1,000 Illinois F'd. bs... 83½	50 do............	22⅝
3,000 Ill. C. e. r. bs. ex. p. 95	250 do........b30	22⅛
1,000 La. C. & M. L. G. bs. 31	50 do........s10	22⅛
7,000 do........... 31⅛	25 do............	22⅛
12,000 do........... 31¼	50 M. S. & N. I. pf. s'k. b30	43⅛
9 Bk. of New York..108	50 do.........b30	43¼
5 Bk. of State of N. Y. 100¾	50 do............	43¼
23 Am. Ex. Bank.... 105⅛	50 Panama R. R....s30	104
24 do 105⅛	10 do............	104¼
50 Bk of North Am...104¼	40 Ill. Cent. R. R......	75
10 Metropolitan Bk...107	22 do............	76
15 Commonwealth Bk. 93	100 Gal & Chic. R. R..	87
22 Park Bank......... 100¾	100 do..........b30	87¼
28 Continental Bank.. 97	50 do..........b30	87⅛
50 Canton Co........ 19	405 do............	87¼
15 do 19⅛	400 Cleve & Tol. R. R..	35
7 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co. 98⅜	100 do........b60	35
43 do........... 98¼	200 do........b30	35
50 do........s60 98	250 do........s30	34¾
701 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s3 84¼	200 do........s15	35
50 do.........s10 84½	550 Chic. & R. I. R. R..	75⅞
600 do.........s10 84	140 do............	75⅛
100 do.........s60 83¾	300 do........s60	74¾
910 do............ 84	100 do........s30	75
150 do.........b30 84¼	10 do............	75¼
250 do............c 84½	100 La Crosse & Mil. R.	5½
500 do.........b60 84⅛	75 Pacific M. S. Co....	78¾
100 do.........s30 84	70 do............	79

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$600 D., L. & W. R. 7s 101	10 Seventh Ward B'k..125
1,000 La C. & M. R. 7s 30	20 Ocean Bank........ 95
2,000 City of Wat'n 6s 40	40 Mohawk Bank..... 77½
1,000 Evans., Ind R. 7s 15	30 Harmony F. I. Co... 89⅛
Relief F. I. Co..... 121	50 La C. & M. R. R.... 6

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000 N. C. St. 6s..... 96	50 Hud. Riv. R. R...s60 27
1,000 Tenn. St. '90..... 93½	250 Reading R. R....s30 45⅛
20,000 Missouri St. 6s... 85⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. pf. stk. 43⅜
3,000 do 85	50 do..........s45 43⅛
10,000 Brooklyn City 6s. 97	105 Panama R. R....... 104
2,000 Ill C. R. R. bds.. 87¼	100 Gal & Chi. R. R.... 87¾
3,000 do 87	50 do............. 87⅝
50 Park Bank......... 101	50 do..........b30 87¾
[illegible] Bank of Com...... 100¾	400 Clev. & Tol. RR. s30 35
[illegible] 79½	6 Chi. & Rock Isl. RR. 75¼
300 N. Y. C. R. R....s10 84⅞	200 do...........s10 75⅛
[illegible] do.........b60 84⅞	100 La Cross & Mil. R.R 5¼
200 do.............. 84½	45 Mil. & Mis. R. R.... 19¾
100 do...........s10 84⅞	50 do............ 19⅜
100 Erie R. R.......b10 18⅝	50 do............ 19⅜
100 do............. 18⅜	400 Gardiner Gold Co.. 1¾

Wednesday, July 14—P. M.

The *Star of the West* steamship arrived at this port this forenoon from Aspinwall with the California mail and treasure of June 20. She delivers in Gold $1,401,713. The market news is not important. The excitement in regard to the Frazer River discoveries continued, and was draining off so large a number of the California miners as to affect somewhat the production of Gold. The shipments from San Francisco, however, continue fully equal to last year. To the 15th June they amounted to $21,623,000, as against $21,620,000 to same period last season.

To the close of 'Change have we had no further details of the news by the *Canada*, intercepted by the Associated Press' yacht off Cape Race. The buyers of both Cotton and Grain, however, seem to be acting on the telegraphic summary published yesterday morning, and the market is decidedly firm for both staples. The movement at the Corn Exchange to-day is said to indicate the receipt of favorable intelligence by steamer *Fulton* from the Continnet of Europe.

There is little or nothing doing in Exchange to-day. The next mail steamer is the *City of Washington*, on Saturday, for Liverpool. In the Money market we hear of nothing but quiet and moderate rates. On the Stock Exchange the demand, after the early call of the list, which opened at about the last prices of Tuesday, showed some improvement, and at the Afternoon Board prices were generally firmer for the Railway Shares, and strong for State securities. The closing for New-York Central was 84⅝, as against 84¼ yesterday afternoon; Erie, 18⅜; Rock Island, 75¼; Galena, 87⅝@¾; and Toledo, 35¼. There is less animation this week in the dealings in Reading. The transactions to-day were at 45¾ cash, and 45½ sellers' option. Pacific Mail advanced 1 ℘ cent. Panama closed steady at 104 ℘ cent. There was no peculiar or important feature in the general market to-day. The same parties who entered the market yesterday as sellers appeared disposed in the forenoon to renew their offers, but these being met by good buyers, both for cash and on time, prices rather strengthened as the business of the day progressed, showing again the gradual rising tendency of the past ten or twelve days. This feeling, as yet, finds no very apparent support from the outside public, judging from the complaints of dullness from a number of the commission brokers, except on State Stocks and a few of the dividend shares, but however this may really be, the evidences are undeniable that prices are more sensitive to the action of the *Bull* than the *Bear* account. The market at the close left off firm.

The letters by the *Fulton*, received yesterday afternoon, scarcely bear out the report of an active market for Money in London at 3 ℘ cent. A correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* reports:

> "The money market remains without any alteration, beyond the occurrence of the slight temporary demand for loans always experienced at the end of each quarter just before the payment of the dividends. The rate of discount for the best paper does not even under these circumstances exceed the Bank minimum of 3 ℘ cent. In the Stock Exchange advances on Government securities can still be obtained as low as 2½ ℘ cent. At the same time the funds remain stagnant with rather a heavy tendency. The amount of business is unprecedentedly small, every one holding back as much as possible."

The half-yearly dividend of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company is 5 ℘ cent.; New World 5 ℘ cent.; Excelsior 7 ℘ cent. The Bowery Savings Bank will pay on and after Monday, 19th inst., the half-yearly interest to depositors, at the rate of 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum on sums of $500 and 4 ℘ cent. on larger amounts.

The Southern Bank of New-Orleans has declared a dividend of 4 ℘ cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Eastern Stockholders on the 19th day of July, at the Bank of America, in this City. After the payment of this dividend the present surplus amounts to $164,223 12, against $121,062 43 on the previous half-yearly statement on 31st December. The capital of the Bank is $1,250,000:

SOUTHERN BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 1.

New-Orleans Bonds in hands of State Auditor for circulation		$407,000
Banking-house, &c.		51,776
Suspense Account		36,741
Protest Account		20
Notes and Bills Discounted		293,357
Domestic and Foreign Exchange		912,833
Cash on hand:		
Coin	$279,632	
Due by City Banks	36,098—	315,731
Total		$2,017,359
Capital Stock		$1,250,000
Reserved Fund		100,000
Profit and Loss Account		114,223
Due to Individual Depositors		348,616
Dividend No. 7, unpaid	$250	
Dividend No. 8, unpaid	600—	850
Circulation		203,640
Total		$2,017,359
N.B.—Surplus as per Statement of 31st December, 1857		$121,062
Amount added for the last six months after payment of Dividend declared this day		43,160
Present Surplus as per Statement of this date		$164,223
Profit and Loss Account as above	$114,223	
Reserved Fund	100,000—	$214,223
Dividend of 4 ℘ cent. declared this day		50,000
Surplus		$164,223

The following is Wednesday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$320,474
Payments	313,630
Balance	5,428,372

The Receipts include $85,000 from Customs.

The Payments include $72,000 from California Drafts.

The East River Savings Bank has declared its semi-annual dividend.

The San Francisco *Shipping List*, June 19, notices the preceding fortnight's movements in Money and Stocks, thus:

> "The very considerable transactions of the fortnight have given rise to an increased demand for money, while on the part of capitalists there is less disposition to come forward to the relief of borrowers. On collateral, we advance our figures to 2@2½ ℘ cent., and observe that there is a greater degree of scrutiny in regard to the character of securities. On Real Estate the rate is unchanged—say 1@1¼ ℘ cent. little doing. Exchange on the East remains as last noted. There has been a quite inactive market for most descriptions. About $15,000 State 7s of '77 have changed hands at 83c.
>
> Under the Consolidation bill of Sacramento City and County, passed at the last session of the Legislature, it is proposed to call in all the outstanding indebtedness, and reissue new bonds, bearing interest at 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, instead of 8@10, as the bonds now stand. For this purpose it is proposed to issue, not to exceed $600,000 for the county, and not exceeding $1,600,000 for the city, dating from the 1st day of January, 1859; one-fourth of the whole amount to be payable on the 1st day of February, 1888; one-fourth on the 1st February, 1893; one-fourth on the 1st February, 1898; and one-fourth on the 1st February, 1903; the interest on the bonds to be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Sacramento, on the 1st day of January in each year. This has had a tendency to depress the bonds, and sales can hardly be effected. We quote Sacramento City and County bonds therefore, merely nominal."

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, July 14—6 P. M.

The demand for Flour continues moderate, and quotations unchanged; sales, to-day, 1,400 bbls. at $3 for Sour; $3 75 for Superfine; $4@$4 25 for good to choice Extra Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Canadian; $4 50@$4 75 for double Extra. Wheat in fair demand, and holders of Chicago Spring are anxious to realize at the best figures offered, as it is all in a damaged condition. Sales 34,000 bushels at 63c.@65c.; and 8,000 bushels, nearly Sound, 67c.; 5,000 bushels Red Ohio at 87½c; 4,000 bushels Club, on private terms, and 1,500 do., at 75c. Corn steady and unchanged; sales 25,000 bushels, at 59c. for sound, and 50c. for unsound. Oats dull and lower; sales 17,000 bushels at 35c.@35½c. Whisky easier; sales 30 bbls. at 21c. *Canal Freights*—40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn, to New-York. *Receipts in the last twenty-four hours*—1,603 bbls. Flour; 58,636 bushels Wheat; 3,365 bushels Corn; 28,426 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports in the same time*—2,887 bbls. Flour; 10,888 bushels Wheat; 13,434 bushels Corn; 28,474 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Wednesday, July 14—6 P. M.

Flour in better demand; sales 1,000 bbls., at $3 75@$4 for Common to Extra State. Wheat without material change for lower grades, which are mostly warm; White firm, and not much on the market; sales 24,000 bushels, at 99c. for White Michigan, afloat; 90c. for Red Indiana, and 68c. for warm Chicago Spring. Corn dull, and most of that here in bad condition; sales 10,000 bushels hot at 48c. Oats quiet. Freights without material change: Flour 27c., Wheat 7½c.@7¾c., Corn 7¼c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—16,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—24,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, July 14.

Flour quiet, at $3 75 for Superfine; sales 1,000 bbls., for delivery in September, at $3 90. Wheat firm. Corn, 50c.@51c. Whisky, 22c. Mess Pork, $15 for good brands.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 13.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,600 bales. the lower qualities exhibiting a drooping appearance, while the better grades were firm. Sales of last three days 3,500 bales. Receipts of last three days, 2,950 bales. Increased receipts at this port, 100,000 bales. Sugar excited; sales of 800 hhds. at an advance of ½c.@¾c. Corn 75c.@87½c. India Bagging, 15½c.@16¼c.; Gunny bags, 10½c. Coffee; sales of 8,000 bags, at 10½c.@11c. Stock reduced to 14,000 bags. Freights stiffer, ½d. asked to Liverpool.

Mobile, Tuesday, July 13.

There were no sales of Cotton to-day; Middling is quoted 12c. Sales of three days, 300 bales; receipts of three days, 340 bales.

Charleston, Tuesday, July 13.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,700 bales, at 10c.@13½c., the market exhibiting an upward tendency.

Baltimore, Wednesday, July 14.

Flour quiet and lower. Howard-street and Ohio $4 25. Wheat, new Red $1 10@$1 13; White, $1 16@$1 20. Corn firm and better; White, 83c; Yellow, 84c.@85c. Whisky, 24½c@25c. Provisions active, with an advancing tendency. Bacon, 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, and 8c. for Sides. Lard firm at 10c.@11c.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 14.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Corn in active demand. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 25c.

Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of Singer's machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co's *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED

Richmond—Portor.—On Monday, July 12, by the Rev. Wm. Richmond, Thomas A. Richmond to Helena A., daughter of E. D. Portor, of Bangor, Me.

Lovell—Quitman.—In Monmouth, near Natchez, Miss., on Tuesday, June 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H Ingraham, Lieut. Wm. S. Lovell, U. S. Navy, to J. Antonia, second daughter of General John A. Quitman.

DIED.

Underhill.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 13, Mary, wife of Benj. H. Underhill, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) July 15, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 29 Pike-st., without further invitation.

Downing.—In this City, on Tuesday night, July 13, Ada Louise, daughter of A. C. and E. B. Downing, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 P. M., from No. 245 West 22d st.

Smith.—In this City, on Monday, July 12, suddenly, Christian Smith, aged 60 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 377 Greenwich-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

Tucker.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 13, Leverett C., youngest son of Burr and Sarah A. Tucker, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from their residence No. 137 State-st., near Court.

Ehlers.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 12, Hans J. Ehlers, Landscape Gardener, aged 55 years.

Maltbie.—In Syracuse, at his residence on James st., on Saturday evening, July 10, Rev. E. D. Maltbie, in the 66th year of his age.

Lord.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, July 13, Charles D. Lord, son of David Lord, of Amherst, Mass., aged 18 years and 8 months.

Funeral from the residence of S. S. Broad, Esq., No. 396 Pacific st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday) at 12 M. His remains will be taken to Amherst for interment.

Savage.—At Argyle, N. Y., on Friday, July 9, Mrs. Jane M., wife of Thomas Savage, Esq., and sister to the late Gen. Alex. Muir, of this City, in the 70th year of her age.

Nesbit.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 13, James Henry, son of George F. Nesbitt, aged 15 years, 6 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, July 15, at the Episcopal Church, Stamford.

Franklin.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 13, Barry Franklin, of London, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, July 15, at the Episcopal Church, Stamford.

Butler.—At Seven Oaks, Texas on Wednesday, June 30, Jonas Butler, late Counselor-at-law, aged 49 years and 6 months, a son of Thomas C. Butler, of the City of New-York.

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ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

CAMPHOR WOOD TRUNKS,
And Cedar trunks, all sizes, well finished, quite strong, and an excellent antidote and protection against moths. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

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METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures Rheumatism. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures Aches and Pains. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for the ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS miraculous nervine will instantly fill with health and strength the most emaciated and debilitated system, even after years of disease or excess; it will instantly relieve and permanently cure debility, mental or physical; impotency, rheumatism, neuralgia, delirium tremens, prostration, or any nervous affection. $1 per bottle. $9 per dozen. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st., and all druggists.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, METALS, OILS, Liquid Glass, Fly Paper, &c., Maloa and Chamomile Flowers, Manganese, Cadmium, Platina, Bismuth, Aluminum, Pure Essential Oils, Cognac, Neroli, Rose, Apple, Pear, Essences; Rum, Raspberry, Vanilla Oil, Bye Whisky, Butter, Oenanthic, Acetic Æthers, for sale very low by
Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 143 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G. SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on and after the second day of August next.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee No. 19 Nassau st.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables, No. 149 Fulton. Billiard Palace 16 Tables, Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds square cushions, sold at both places by BASSFORD—only India Rubber patent here.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BOUND FILE OF THE *New-York Times* for 1856, the year of the last Presidential election. Address C., Box No. 152 this Office.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
VERY LOW.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver WATCHES at less than usual prices.

LADIES'	GENTLEMEN'S
Enameled Watches.	Gold English Patent Levers
Diamond and Band Watches,	Gold Chronometers,
Watches with rich engraved cases.	London Duplex Watches.
	T. F. Cooper Watches.
Gold Magic Watches,	Jules Jurgensen Watches.
Gold Lepines.	Independ't Second Watches
Gold Detached Levers,	

Silver English Patent Levers, Silver Detached Levers and Lepines. Every Watch sold by him is warranted to keep correct time. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

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A PERMANENT CURE FOR
PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
The proprietor of Dr. WITMER'S Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. The following gentlemen were cured of piles by using Dr WITMER'S Pile Suppository: Charles M. Holwell, Esq., Newark, N. J., was operated upon for piles, but done no good, and was unable to leave the house for months. Mr. Michael Doran, No. 255 South st., was afflicted with piles for fifteen years, and was in a deplorable condition. Call and see them for yourself, and hundreds of other gentlemen whose names and addresses I will give. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

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AN EXCITING NUMBER.
THE PICAYUNE IS OUT,
WITH ITS GREAT ILLUSTRATION
"JUDGE RUSSELL AND WILKES"
A DEAD RAT IN THE PIT.
DE RIVIERE, DE RIVIERE, DE RIVIERE.
LOTS OF GOOD PICTURES.
PLENTY OF PHUN. PLENTY OF PHUN.
HITS AT EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY.
GLORIOUS PARODIES. SPLENDID BURLESQUES.
THE GREATEST PAPER OF THE DAY.
PICAYUNE, PICAYUNE, PICAYUNE,
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PICAYUNE, PICAYUNE, PICAYUNE,
And the best number ever issued
Is the PICAYUNE for this week.
OUT TO-DAY,
AND SOLD FOR FOUR CENTS.
JOE WHITE.

COOLING INFLUENCES.
For the Basement—A good Refrigerator.
For the Kitchen—A five-minute Ice Cream Freezer.
For the Dining-Room—An Ice Pitcher.
For the Nursery—An Ice-Water Can.
For the Bedroom—A Brass Hammock.
All of which can be found at the Housekeepers' Furnishing Store of S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

DUPUY'S NEW PERFUME FOR THE SEASON:
KISS-ME-QUICK.
Distilled from fragrant Tulips.
E. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.
KISS ME QUICK POMADE, for the Hair.
KISS-ME QUICK SAC, for the Bureau.
KISS ME-QUICK SOAP, for the Toilet.
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CAREY, HOWARD & SANGER, New-York.
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Sold everywhere.

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SILVER WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*
OUR STANDARD of silver is...........950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is.........925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure
Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
LIBERAL REDUCTION of premiums by the Philadelphia Fire Insurance Agency. Established 1845.
"American," capital and surplus, $500,000.
"Reliance," capital and surplus, $250,000.
Losses promptly settled in New-York.
S. G. WALKER, Agent, No. 75 Liberty-st.
References, E. & W. Cock & Co., and Dietz, Graef & Marsh.
Scrutiny invited as to the character of the Companies.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed from No. 106 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $1,500,000.
LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES and ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 2 to 3 P. M.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEAT	FISH	FRUIT
Tastes	Tastes	Tastes
Like	Like	Like
MEAT,	FISH,	FRUIT.

After a week or two in
the only Refrigerator,
WINSHIP'S!!!
THE COLD! THE DRY!! THE PURE!!!
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 398 Broadway.

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.
A SECOND-HAND MACHINE OF THE
MARYLAND PATENT,
In perfect order, for sale at about
HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 822 Broadway, corner 21st st.

THIRD EDITION NOW READY.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
In consequence of the large demand for the July number of the Guide the first and second editions are exhausted, dealers are informed that the third edition for July is now ready, which contains many important changes of time upon the principal railways.
CONTENTS OF JULY NUMBER:
A Tourist's Guide to the principal Watering Places, Springs and places of Fashionable Resort, see pages.......46 to 51
Through Route Maps, representing the principal Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, see pages.......53 to 71
A Guide to the principal Hotels, see pages.......253 to 254
A Steamboat Directory, see pages.......255 to 262
Railways and their Progress—The Florida Railway, &c., see pages.......40 to 44
A Time Indicator, including the difference of time between the different cities of the United States, illustrated by 21 dials.
New Time Tables, including many important changes up to July 12.
An account of New Inventions, &c., &c.
APPLETON'S Railway Guide contains nearly 300 pages, over 70 maps. Sold by all the principal book and periodical and news agents, and news boys who sell books and papers upon the cars throughout the United States and Canadas, at the low price of 25 cents per copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New York.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED
RAILWAY GUIDE.
One vol. 12 mo, 288 pages,
Price TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
CONTAINING
One large steel-plate map.
Seventy separate maps.
An index of Telegraphic Stations.
The latest Time Tables.
Through Routes from the East to the West with maps.
Interesting reading matter.
No traveler should be without this Railway Guide. He can see at what time he will arrive at any Station; what place he is coming to; and the route he should take.
D. A. & CO. ALSO PUBLISH
APPLETON'S HAND BOOK FOR THE PLEASURE TOURIST to the Northern and Eastern States. 1 vol. 12mo, $1 25.
APPLETON'S HAND BOOK FOR THE TOURIST to the South and West. Price $1 25.
APPLETON'S COMPLETE HAND BOOK for the whole United States, with full descriptions of the important points of interest, with Routes, Maps &c. $2.
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Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

SPECIAL DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	$251,858 52

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th August to Policy Holders to the amounts for which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be paid upon the Scrip issued in 1857.

The Directors have also declared a Dividend to the stockholders of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable on and after the 12th inst.

New-York, July 8, 1858.

This Company continues the business of Insurance on terms as favorable as those of other solvent institutions.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. Lamport, Secretary.

CAN'T SLEEP A WINK,
You say;
Bed-bugs through each chink
Come for prey.
Roaches, huge and black,
Bread, meat, flour, attack;
Ants get in
The sugar tin,
Moths destroy your shawls;
Everything that crawls
Infests your house;
And rat and mouse
Scamper through your halls,
And undermine your walls.
In ONE DAY, whene'er you will,
Lyon's Powder and his Pill
All these pests will surely kill.
Dépôt of Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills for insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

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Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

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NEWARK OLD COMPANY.
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS.
For sale at Manufacturer's prices. Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms. First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 15
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	July 17
City of Wash'ton	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	July 17
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 21
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	July 21
Indian Empire	New-York	Galway	July 23
City of Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	July 24
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 29
North Star	New-York	Southampton	July 31

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Liverpool	Quebec	June 30
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	July 3
Austria	Southampton	New-York	July 4
North Star	Southampton	New-York	July 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 7
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 14
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	July 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July 18
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	July 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
American Empire	Galway	New-York	July 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 31

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—T. Houston, Miss Hunt, W. Anderson, Jr., H. T. Coche, Geo. E. Farmer, R. H. Northrop, J. Fitzpatrick and lady, Miss J. Fletcher, Miss Fletcher, N. H. Campbell lady, nurse and children, D. Macarthy, P. Hurley, W. P. Airich, Mrs. Mahoney, J. G. Wiley, A. Ferris, T. E. Harris, J. D. Wright, Misses Barret, Michael G. Beachern, E. J. Levy, Messrs. Minor, Mathews, Francis, Talegrie, Wade, Duesbury, Robinson, Mathews, Truchesit, Bushman, Capt. Sizier; Messrs. Muett, Jacob, Page, Wood Vaughan, Beinford, Cullington, Pegram, Jarvis, Beiler, Bener, Carter, Saixay, Bray, Griffin, Lieut. Dilsworth, Capt. V. D. Grover, Major Harrison, Messrs. Matters, Foster, Crowell Paymaster Cherry, Major H. W. Tracy, and 14 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. Kinkead and 3 servants, D. W. Kleinhand and wife, Capt. G. A. Pickett, U. S. A., R. King and wife, H. M. Keyes, Capt. Minggetheimer, Chas. H. Noyes, J. Sing, C. Sing, J. B. Cooper, J. Elias, J. Bane, E. K. Brown, W. Wood, C. Patterson, M. Caspari, P. C. Stanford, W. C. Antrem, E. B. Stevens, Franklin McKay, M. Willgeastein, mother and child, Capt. Wilcox, S. H. Washburn, P. B. Spaulding and wife, C. W. Bond, Mrs. M. A. Cole, H. F. Peters, John McNulty and family, Mrs. T. H. Noble, C. P. Bale, John Hancock, Bishop Stockton, Amos R. Jones, Saml. F. Randolph, Robt. W. Mitchell, C. J. Fox, U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, F. Arias and daughter, Jose Davolos, Ramon Montero, R. A. Joy, lady and child, Patrick Gibson, James Kendall, Washington Booth, Geo. W. Taylor and servant, Louisa Schuber, W. Thompson, E. D. Dennis, Jno. F. Bateman, H. Bosart, J. D. Marwin, Jackson Hyer, F. Dubois, F. Derkheim, A. B. Raynor, J. E. Moore, E. J. Smith, A. V. Allen, Mrs. Mourteay and infant, J. S. Allen, R. S. King, W. Rhodes, Mrs. Johnson, Joseph Kimball, L. Whittingham, and 150 in the steerage.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. Labatt and family, Hon. Mike Walsh, Mrs. Hillman and daughter, Mrs. Thompson and child, H. Marks, J. G. Oltman, U. S. Coast Survey, J. D. Martin, Capt. Kiege, M. Farres and lady, D. de Meza and lady, Miss E. Carbone, Miss H. Bryant, Mrs. Delphine Blanchard, E. Balbiani, A. Balbiani, M. Queredo, J. Ryan, C. S. Bogardus, J. D. Villegas, D. Garcia, E. Clausel, E. Wilson, J. Wilson, C. D. Amaro, A. Prapaga, G. Mandezona, J. Morales, F. Cona, M. de Silva, J. Mazmela, V. Caballeros, Capt. Littlejohn, P. J. O'Dailey, Rev. Mr. Coste, J. Schenelan, M. J. Echevarria, A. S. Casnova, Serafin Mora, P. F. Otero, A. H. Morgan, B. Alexander, D. Nimel, J. Conrad and family, J. Gras and others in the steerage.

In bark Roebuck, from Rio Janeiro—Mr. F. A. Cushman, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4 41 | Sun sets.....7 30 | Moon sets.....10 22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 51 | Gov Island.12 40 | Hell Gate.....2 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 14.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, H. Ludlam.

Steamer Caledonia, Gager, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, St. John, N. B., S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Aurelia, Beatty, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co; H. Thornton, Farr, New Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Navera Carmelita, (Mex.) Gonzales, Campeachy, Patrullo & Echevera; Aeronaut, Peebner, Demerara, J. M. Smith & Co.

Brigs Annebo, (Norw.) Aagesen, Rotterdam, W. F. Schmidt; Trade Wind, Reed, St Cruz, C. & E. J. Peters; Richmond, Hopkins, Salem, R. P. Buck & Co.; W. Howes, Atwood, Salem, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners M. Morton, Penny, New-Suffolk, master; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master; Starlight, Randolph, Philadelphia.

Sloop Lady Fenwick, Post, Hartford, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the West, Gray, Aspinwall 9 ds., with the California mails to 21st ult., treasure and passengers, to M. O. Roberts. 14th, 5 A. M., 3 miles S. of the Woodlands, saw a ship ashore, with sails loose and maintopgallantmast down, heading N. W.

Steamship Philadelphia, Harrison, New-Orleans July 5 and Havana 9th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albany, Kenney, Sag Harbor, with mdse and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Byzantium, Hilton, Liverpool May 18, with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Experienced constant westerly winds throughout the passage: been 22 ds. west of the Banks, with thick, foggy weather. Took a pilot July 8. July 10, Nantucket bearing N. 28 miles, passed ship Sardinia, bd. E.

Bark Roebuck, Chase, Rio Janeiro June 9, with coffee to Reynolds & Cushman. The schr. Josephine, for New-York, sld. the day previous; bark Minnesota, for Philadelphia same day.

Bark D. R. De Wolff, (Br.,) Holmes, Newcastle May 29, with coal to D. R. de Wolff.

Bark Geo. Jones, (of Boston,) Salpey, Cardenas July 2, with sugar and molasses to Nesmith & Sons. Sld. in co. with brig Richborn, Street, for Portland.

Bark P. Pendleton, (of Searsport,) Simpson, Cumberland Harbor June 27, with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Inkerman, (Swed.,) Sundstrom, Marseilles 60 ds. with wine, lead, &c., to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Convoy, Gunderson, Cardenas July 6, with sugar to A. Horn. Sld. in co. with bark St. Jago, for Portland.

Brig Lucretia, (of Boston,) Wallis, Gibara, (Cuba,) July 4, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. 12th inst., lat. 37 20, lon. 74 10, spoke brig Oronoco, from Remedios for New-York—had lost both masts.

Brig A. Blanchard, (of Boston,) Blanchard, Remedios, Cuba, July 5, with sugar, &c., to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Nathan, (of Machias,) Spencer, Sagua, with logwood to master. 7th inst., lat. 29, lon. 74 25, spoke brig Billow, from Sagua for New-York.

Brig Richmond, Hopkins, Rondout for Salem.

Schr. Elizabeth Headley, (of New Brunswick, N. J.,) Cathcart, Mosquito Bay, E. F., 7 ds., with live oak to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Baltimore, Slaight, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Marcia, Quin, New-Bedford, in ballast for freight or charter.

Schr. Mary E. Farmelee, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams.

Schr. J. K. Stonebuck, Risley, Hamilton, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. J. L. Redner, Indicott, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Suwasset, Hulse, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Law, Lanpheer, Port Ewen, for Stonington.

Schr. Rio Chandler, Machias via New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Schr. H. E. Pierce, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Schr. Andrew Brown, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; M., N. E.; sunset, S. S. E.

Sailed.

Ship Ocean Monarch, Page, Liverpool; barks Rapid, Marschold Minititlan; Johannas, (Ham.,) Bruhn, Bristol; brig Miannus, Parks, Tampa Bay; also steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c.

Memoranda.

The wrecking schooner Excelsior left this afternoon with Capt. Merritt, Underwriters' Agent and a gang of men on board, to render assistance to the ship Euphrasia, ashore at Squan Beach. The E. was built at Newbury port in 1842, is 487 tons burden, rates A 2, and is owned by Kibby & Co., of Baltimore.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, July 14—The U. S. Revenue cutter Harriet Lane has arrived here; also brig Hortense, from Fayal. Arr in Hampton Roads, schr. George Darley, from Turk's Island, bound to New York.

Spoken, &c.

Augusta—Bremen ship, from Bremen for Baltimore, July 11, 20 miles S. E. of the Highlands.—(By pilot-boat Petrel, No. 2.)

Chase—ship, (of New-York,) fm. Rotterdam for Charleston, July 10, lat. 33 22, lon. 76 47.

Henrietta—brig, from New-York, 17 ds. out, July 1, lat. 31 20, lon. 51 45.

Lindisfarme—Br. brig, bd. S., June 28, lat. 7 24 S., lon. 34 44.

Moneka—bark, Hamilton, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans June 7, June 24, lat. 5 12 N., lon. 42 12.

Medford—ship, Gray, from Calcutta for Boston, 112 ds. out, all well, July 6, lat. 33 N., lon. 64 30.

Two Brothers—bark, from Bermuda for ——, 8 ds. out, July 13.

San Francisco Shipping Intelligence.

Arr., June 3, clipper-ship Panther, Gannett, Valparaiso 59 ds., with coal to master; 7th, clipper-ship Boston Light, Browell, Hong Kong 41 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. T. Coleman & Co.; ship Caribbean, (Br.,) Morehouse, Hong Kong 55 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Edwards & Bailey; clipper ship Staghound, Hussey, Boston 121 ds., with mdse. to J. B. Newton & Co; 8th, clipper ship Edwin Forrest, Crocker, New-York 133 ds., with mdse to W. T. Coleman & Co.; 11th, clipper-ship B. F. Willetts, Holmes, New-York 122 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Coleman & Co.; ship Golden Eagle, Harding, New-York 136 ds., with mdse. to D. L. Ross & Co.; 12th, stmr. Columbia, Dall, Columbia River 3 ds., with passengers to Forbes & Babcock; C. ship Edwin Flye, Weaver, New-York 155 ds., with mdse. to D. L. Ross & Co.; 14th, stmr. Sonora, Baby, Panama 14 ds., with passengers to Forbes & Babcock.

Cld., June 5, stmr. Golden Age, Watkins, Panama; ships Ocean Express, Hotchkiss, Elide Island; Twilight, Gates, Hong Kong; 7th, stmr. Republic, Watson, Victoria, P. M. S. Co; Chariot of Fame, Knowles, Callao; 8th, barks Live Yankee, Wiggin, Bellingham Bay, Wm. Berry, Berry, co.; 17th, stmr. Cortes, Homer, Victoria and B. Bay.

Foreign Ports.

At Cumberland Harbor, June 27, barks Sicilian, Darly, for New-York in 3 ds.; Hamilton, Jackson, for Philadelphia, disg.

At Laguna, no date, brig Benjamin Delano, for Gibraltar, ldg.—the only Am. vessel.

Montevideo, in port, May 31, brigs Emily W. Seaburn, from New York; La Grange, from do. via Buenos Ayres; bark Glenwood, hence, left 30th for Buenos Ayres; same day a ship and 2 barks passed Montevideo, bd. up, the former supposed the Margaret Eliza, hence for Buenos Ayres.

At Rio Janeiro, June 10, barks Indus for New-Orleans; Corilla and Phantom, for New-York on the 10th. The bark Eastern State, from London, put in leaky on the 8th; barks Wm. Hyde, Gamleia; Onward, Lamartine; Tydal Wave, White, and ship Starlight, Bearse, all disch.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.
[*Per Star of the West.*]

Aspinwall—Arr., June 29, strs. Star of the West, Gray, New-York; Granada, Berryman, Havana, via San Juan del Norte; July 5, Br brig Burroughs, Cardiff, with coal to P. M. S. S. Co of Panama. Sld., July 3, brig Experiment, for New-York.

Callao—June 10, arr. May 25, Am. ship Wild Rover, Liverpool 90 ds., seeking; Queen of the East, Melbourne 48 ds.; June 6, ship F. A. Palmer, Sidney; May 29, Ocean Pearl from the Chinchas; 3th, H. D. Brockman, Valparaiso; B. Thayer, Chinchas; June 1, bark Waverley do.; 4th, ship Morning Light, Iquique; Laurence Brown, do; 6th, Star King, Valparaiso; Charles Cooper, do.; Francis A. Palmer, Sidney 49 ds; Webfoot, San Francisco 46 ds.; 11th bark Louisa, Coaija, do. to Central America; ship Champion, Chinchas.

Sld., May 27, Am. ships Samuel Lawrence for France; Shakespeare, Cork; 28th, Screamer, do.; 29th, Planter, do.; 30th Clarissa Bird, Chinchas; Osborn Homes, Calcutta; Aspasia, Barbadoes; June 3, B. Thayer, France; Ocean Pearl, United States; Waverley, do.; North America, Cork; 10th, Lawrence Brown, England; Francis A. Palmer, Chinchas; Adelaide do.

The French frigate Eurycide and the British frigates Monarch and Alert were in port May 5: Am. ship Vyferenda, New-York for San Francisco 56 ds., was spoken off Staten Land.

Talcahuano—May 27, the only vessel in port is the Gen Scott Daggett, bound on a cruise in a few days. The vessels which have sailed since the last mail are as follows: May 21, ship James Loper, Ramsdell, to cruise; 21st, Ocean Rover, Veeder, for home; 19th, bark Dominga, Heath, do.; 21st, ship Susan L. Fitzgerald for Baltimore via Valparaiso.

The weather is cold and wet, and the season finally closed. No other vessels are expected till January.

Valparaiso—May 19, arr. Am. barks White Sea, Melbourne 50 ds.; 22d, Evadne, New-York 93 ds.; Wild Pigeon, New York 70 ds.; 23d, Susan L. Fitzgerald, Talcahuano.

Sld., May 16, Am. bark H. D. Brockman, for Callao; 23d, ship Charles Cooper, do.; 24th, Star King, do.; 26th, Susan L. Fitzgerald, for Iquique. The Am ship Christopher Hall, (of Boston,) was ldg. at Coldera on the 20th of May.

The Peruvian steam-frigate Amazonas saw in the Straits of Magellan, in the first Strait on the southern coast the remains of a vessel, and on the opposite shore a white boat with some Indians. The wind being fresh, could not ascertain if a vessel had been lately wrecked.

On the 17th of May, the English ship Cressida, (of Greenock,) from Bolivia for Liverpool, with guano, was abandoned at sea. This ship in lat. 46 S., lon. 85 W., sprung a leak, and the guano choked the pumps so that they could not be worked. Her captain, Buchanan, first officer, and crew of 13 men, took to the boats, and arrived at Ancud, on the Island of Chiloe, on the 19th of May.

Paita—June 1 off and on, Am. whaleship Z phyr, 650, all told; Am. barks Peru 400 do.; 3d, Latine 300 sperm since last; 4th, Houghton 5 sperm, 350 whale; ship Falcon, 900; Thomas Pope, 1,150 sperm; 11th, Hydaspe, 1,050 sperm, 350 whale; 13th, Archer 650 sperm; bark Catalpa, 120 sperm since leaving Talcahuano.

Gallipagos, Starbuck, May 20, Am. whale ship E. A. Gallitin; ship Mary Wilder, 330, all told; black Chili, 90 sperm, 140 black fish.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 14.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DECISION.

Maria H. Metcalf vs. *Thomas S. Metcalf and others.*—The plaintiff brings this action to compel the defendants to transfer to her certain stocks and securities held by them as trustees under the will of her father.

The testator, at the time of his death, and the executors and two of the trustees resided in Georgia, and Collins, the other defendant, resides in this State. The whole of the original trust fund, except the sum of $1,991 35, was invested in Georgia, and remains so invested at the present time.

The terms of the bequest were, of the sum of $15,000 to the Trustees, "in trust for the use and benefit of my daughter, Maria H. Metcalf, until her marriage, and on her marriage the same to be settled on her and her issue, and on her death without issue, the same to be held for the use of my son Thomas G. Metcalf till he attains full age, when it is to be made over to him in his own right absolutely and forever." The will also provides that in case of the death of both his children without issue, and of Thomas under age, the whole is given to his brothers and sisters, and their descendants; and in case Maria attained the age of 21 years, or on her marriage, she was to have the power to dispose of one-half of the trust property by writing in the nature of a will.

It will be observed that all the trust fund is invested in Georgia by all of the Trustees; that two of the Trustees reside there, and that the construction of this will must be according to the laws of Georgia, unless as to the small sum of $1,991 35, which has been invested in this State. These facts alone appear to me to be sufficient to deter the Courts of this State from assuming control over the funds. The Trustees are all desirous of having the question decided in the Courts of Georgia; they are all responsible, and the property and two of the Trustees are entirely beyond the reach of this Court. No order could be enforced in regard to the property, even if the Court should decide that the plaintiff was entitled to the principal of the fund.

There is also another reason why this Court should not, under the facts as now presented, attempt to exercise jurisdiction over it.

By the codicil made the first day of August, 1841, the testator transferred the interest of his son Thomas, who had died, to a daughter Mary, who was born after the making of the will.

Mary is still living, and in case of the death of the plaintiff, unmarried and without issue, would be entitled to the trust fund according to the provisions of the will, and the evident intent of the testator. She should be made a party in order that a full disposition might be made of the fund, and for the same reason the brothers and sisters of the testator, although more remotely, may be said also to be interested in the fund, and, therefore, to be necessary parties to a full adjudication upon their respective rights.

For these reasons I am of the opinion that it is not proper to make any adjudication in this action upon the rights of the plaintiff in regard to the capital of the trust fund referred to.

The Trustees, in the discharge of their duties, have so invested and managed the trust property as greatly to increase the funds. The plaintiff, in her complaint, says: "The defendants have so carefully, judiciously and prudently invested the said moneys, and managed the said trust, that the savings and income not expended for the use and benefit of the plaintiff and the accumulation of dividends, interest, &c., have increased the fund to an amount exceeding $30,000."

The complaint avers that the whole of such increase and accumulations of the original fund belongs to the plaintiff, although not used for her support and education, and the plaintiff asks to have such income to be paid to her.

The answer admits that such income not used for the plaintiff's support has been invested in the State of New-York in the name of the defendant Collins without the other trustees, in trust for Maria H. Metcalf, the plaintiff.

This fund, then, is within the jurisdiction of the Court. It is held by the trustee who is resident here, and the person and property can both be reached by the process of the Court.

There is no reason, therefore, why this Court should not adjudicate upon the rights of the plaintiff thereto, provided there is no person interested in it not before the Court.

By the will the money was given for the use and benefit of the daughter until her marriage. Although it may be that she may not have required the use of the whole income during the first part of her life, it may well be said that the testator intended it for her use as she grew older, and the surplus of the former years would supply the deficiency in later years. If there was any doubt as to the meaning of the term use, it is explained by the word benefit, also used. If the investment is for her benefit, there is nothing to limit that benefit to support or education. The trust while she lives is solely for her benefit. No one else has any right to interfere with or claim any part of the income, and no other disposition is made of any portion of it to any other purpose. I am at a loss to see any ground on which any other person can claim a share in such income.

The trustees themselves have admitted virtually her right to the whole income, when they say they now pay over to her the whole income of the fund.

The trustees are not to disburse the income, nor are they to judge how much is needed for her support and education. A guardian of her estate would have been entitled to receive and invest the whole income, and when the trustees invested the income not needed for the plaintiff's use, they must be considered as investing for her *benefit*.

There is no pretence of any claim on the part of any other person, and of course no necessity of any other party to the action.

The plaintiff's right to this fund is clear, and there is no good reason why she should not have judgment therefor.

Judgment for the plaintiff for the portion of the income of the trust fund not paid over to the plaintiff, and the income thereon; and that the defendants transfer to the plaintiff the stock held by them for that purpose, reserving therefrom so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the balance of the principal ($1,991 35) invested in this State. The costs and counsel fees of the defendants must be paid out of the fund; and on the transfer of the stocks, or payment of the money to the plaintiff, she must execute to the trustees a full release for all claims for interest up to the time of commencing this action.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PROMENADE CONCERTS!

Admission to all parts .... 50 cents
Family Circle .... 25 cents
Family ticket, admitting a gentleman and two ladies .. $1

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 15,
GREAT PROMENADE CONCERT,
Under the conductorship of
M. MUSARD and CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Among other novelties will be presented, for the first time in America

THE DREAM OF THE SAVOYARD.

Grand fantasia for Grand Orchestra, by .... Lumbye.

Also, the BAL SCENE from Meyerbeer's STRUENSEE.

The entire Parquette and Stage of the Academy of Music have been floored over for this occasion, magnificently decorated with exotics trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c., forming the coolest and most magnificent

JARDIN D'ETE
in the world.

A grand orchestra of
SIXTY INSTRUMENTAL PROFESSORS.

A constant succession of novelties, both instrumental and vocal will be presented, and the PROMENADE CONCERTS OF THE ACADEMY, during the hot weather, will be found by persons of refined and musical taste, to be the CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL entertainments ever offered anywhere.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, July 17, at 2½ o'clock,
GRAND PRESENTATION MATINEE,
when every lady present will be presented with a copy of
THE CHAMPAGNE GALOP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Continued triumphs of the Popular Young American artists,

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,

whose pleasant delineations are nightly received with unbounded laughter and delight.

SONG
and
DANCE.

When visiting Europe, last season, the gay and merry performances of these artists were received with enthusiasm in all the leading cities, and formed the especial delight of Queen Victoria, who might be seen two or three times a week during the engagement of the Florences in the Royal Box at Drury Lane Theatre, with her young and interesting family, exhibiting her liveliest sense of pleasure and enjoyment.

The celebrated
INDIAN PUNKAS
scatter through the house cool and refreshing breezes.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 15, 1858.

The performance will commence with Powers' petite drama of

PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY,
OR
AN IRISHMAN'S FORTUNE.

Paudeen O'Rafferty, (with song and dance,) Mr. Florence

To be followed by
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

Annie Spruce, an heiress,
Frow Pritzel, an organ woman
Old Bridget, aged 80
Jerusha Dutiful, a Yankee gal } ....Mrs W. J. Florence
Barney O'Connor, an Irish lad .... Mr. W. J. Florence

TO MORROW—Tenth night, and
BENEFIT OF MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THURSDAY, July 15, 1858.
BROUGHAM'S GREAT BURLESQUE.
COLUMBUS AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.

The New Legendary Romance,
THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTAIN
and the
MAID OF MOBILE,
Received with shouts of laughter.

Comedy BACHELOR'S TORMENTS.

Messrs. BLAKE and DAVENPORT, Mrs BLAKE,

Intermission and Promenade Concert for half an hour,

COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.

Columbus .... Mr. Brougham

Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets .... 50 cents | Orchestra seats .. 75 cents

FRENCH THEATRE.

Opposite Niblo's,
Metropolitan Music Hall, No. 585 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 16.

Complimentary Benefit to Mlle. JULIETTE, on which occasion will be performed two comedies of the Theatre Gymnase, Paris, in which will appear all the artists of the Company. Messrs. Tiery, Tallot, &c.

CLERMONT; ou, UNE FEMME D'ARTIST.

Hermonie .... Mlle. Juliette.

By special desire LE BEAU NICOLAS...Par M. Thiery.

L'AMANT AUX BOUQUETS.

Valerie .... Mlle. Juliette.

Doors to open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ...... A. H. PURDY

THURSDAY EVENING, July 15, 1858.

The entertainment will commence with the drama of
O'NEIL THE REBEL.

To be followed by the drama of
WALLACE.

The whole to conclude with the comedietta of
FAMILY JARS.

JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
WITH A
FANCY FAIR,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.

The unparalleled success of the late Musical Festival, and the constant inquiries made respecting its repetition, induce the belief that a still more complete and grander Fête would meet with even greater success. Arrangements have therefore been made for opening the whole of this noble

PARK OF SIXTY-THREE ACRES,
ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,
for a
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,

When the whole will be arranged in the style of the
CREMORNE GARDENS IN LONDON
and the
PRES CATALANS IN PARIS.

The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
supported by more than
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS.
ASCENSIONS OF BALOONS,
WITH
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PRIZES
to the value of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will also be offered to such
TURNER AND SING-VEREINS
as may signify their desire to compete for them.

The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Particulars will be given in future advertisements.

CONDUCTORS:
M. MARETZEK. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDEN,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
BALLOON ASCENSION!
MR. WILLIAM PAULLIN,

Who has made over 200 successful aerial voyages, will ascend from the
PALACE GARDEN,
in his
MONSTER BALLOON,
ON
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 16,
At 5 o'clock P. M.

The process of inflation will commence at 4 o'clock, and the price charged for admittance to the Garden will afford ladies and gentlemen a fine opportunity to witness the INTERESTING SPECTACLE OF A BALLOON ASCENSION, without being incommoded by a crowd of spectators.

Charge for admission, on this occasion 50 cents.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.

H. Wood .... Proprietor | S. BLEEKER .. Stage Manager.

REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.

This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Concluding with, last week, of
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.

A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.

Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN THE WIZARD THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, also, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, in his bizarre, astonishingly subtle, laughably mysterious illustration of the wonders of physical and mechanical science. His list includes over 1,200 feats in magic and ventriloquism. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK, the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, with the blood red anemones. Happy Family, &c.

Admittance to all 25c. Children, under ten, 13c.

DRY GOODS.

EDWARD MAYNARD,
Wholesale Manufacturer of

SHADE TASSELS,	SHADE CORD
PICTURE TASSELS,	PICTURE CORD,
SOFA TASSELS,	TRIMMING CORD,
CURTAIN TASSELS,	HORSE-BLANKET CORD,

HORSE NECK CORD and TASSELS,
PLAIN and FANCY.
HEARSE CORD and TASSELS.

Terms net cash. No 382 Pearl-st., New-York.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth, and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SPORTING.

GREAT BASE-BALL MATCH—POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the storm on Tuesday, 13th inst., the Committee announce that the match will take place on Tuesday, 20th inst., at the Fashion Course, near Flushing.

Steamer *Iolas* leaves Fulton Market Slip at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to connect with cars for the course.

Extra stages will be furnished at the Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg.

Extra boats will be run on the Greenpoint Ferry, foot of 10th and 23d sts., New York.

Should the weather again prove unfavorable, due notice will be given.

COMMITTEE:
JOS. B. JONES, THOS S. DAKIN, JAS. W. DAVIS.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. .. Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—TWO SIX-SEAT GERMANTOWN Rockaways, entirely new and warranted, made very light for the country. Will be sold at less than cost to pay advances.
JAMES B. BREWSTER,
No. 396 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

ACADEMIES OF BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—No 62 Bowery, New-York; No 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; open day and evening. Separate rooms for ladies. From Gen. Burdick, Newport—"I can truly say my own sons and daughters have made great improvement under Col Paine's tuition, together with the hundreds of others who have attended in this place."

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, supplies Schools and families with competent teachers and governesses; parents with School Circulars, and Teachers with positions. Especial attention paid to order for teachers. Reference to Dr. LOWELL MASON, Prof. G. F. ROOT, Faculty Amherst College, etc. Several Music and French teachers wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHERS

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN PROtestant lady, aged 29, wishes to meet with a reëngagement as above. Besides German and French, acquired in France, she instructs in all the branches of an English education, Italian and drawing in every style; music only to beginners. Previous to her present engagement, she was seven years in England, and can give the highest references. Address E. F., No. 178 7th-st.

HOME, RENT FREE—WITH A SMALL SALAry to an elderly widow lady, over 45 years of age, in a fine location in this City. An agreeable, accomplished Christian woman, who would be happy in supervising a small family department of a well-established, first-class boarding-school, could save her rent and board, and be in good society. One having good furniture preferred. Address B. B. B., Box No. 122 *Times* office.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO ALSO understands English, of refined education and manners, wishes to procure a situation as governess in a private family. She is well qualified to teach French and German. Apply to ROBERT FROEHLICH, No. 49 Cedar-st.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,

Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125, and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, &c.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers. wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second-hand piano-forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec 15, 1857.

GEO R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 3, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at Thos. Howe, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

☞ WILLIAM BURGER, ☜ late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand st.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle-makers, butchers, packers and pie makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such

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TRAVELING TRUNKS.—VERY FINE French traveling and shopping bags, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM THE TANnery of the subscribers in Ellenville, between Saturday night, the 10th inst., and Monday morning, 12th inst., from forty-five to fifty sides of OAK-TANNED LEATHER, cropped, (bellies cut off) prepared for the roller, each side marked with a figure 2 on the butt. $50 reward will be paid for the recovery of the leather and the apprehension of the thief, or for either one, $25. J. B. CHILDS & SON, Ellenville, or apply to YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., No 37 Ferry-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 831, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

FOUND—IN THE EIGHTH-AVENUE, A PURSE containing a small amount of money. The owner can have it by proving ownership and paying for this advertisement. Apply to G. B. M., No. 298 6th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHIP-OWNERS.—ANY PERSON HAVING a good ship or steamboat and steam-tug they wish to exchange for good available timber land, can find a good customer by calling at Crook's Hotel, No. 98 Chatham-st., room No 27, before 8 o'clock in the morning, and after 8 o'clock in the evening, or address A. F., Box No. 159 *Times* office.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO MAKE A safe investment in the patent right of a very useful machine in which a speedy fortune can be realized, may hear of a good opportunity by calling at No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
D. H. SOUTHWICK.

HOTEL AT PORT CHESTER—AN EXCELlent location, near the depôt, and doing a first-rate business; a superior frame house, 42x37, barn and stables; lot 85x132; large shade trees, grape vines, &c., and first-rate water. For sale on easy terms, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

STORE IN THE COUNTRY—FOR SALE.—A great bargain for cash, or exchange for other property. The store is a large building, now doing a good business in a large thriving village in this State. For particulars, apply to NEWELL & TINGLEY, No. 3 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—A special general meeting of all the associates is hereby called, to be held at the office of the Association, No. 15 Crosby-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1858, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of revising Rule No. 12, and such other rules as the members may desire. By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANCIS C. WEMYSS, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, REspectable, and well-educated English Protestant young woman, who knows her place and her duties as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses in any style; will be found fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth, having years of experience as such; no objection to travel to any part of the States or the Continent. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, from 9 to 2 o'clock, for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a steady woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit; washes and irons in superior style; careful and economical for her employer, and values a good home; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable middle-aged English Protestant woman or would wait on an aged lady; has no objection to travel to Europe. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for 3 days. Free to employers

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good cook and baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 114 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to the country, for the summer; Staten Island preferred.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a respectable young widow lady of refinement and intelligence; one that has always been accustomed to good society; would like a home in a gentleman's family; widowers preferred. Address, for two days, Mrs. WRIGHT, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook, makes bread, cakes, pies, creams and preserves of all kinds, can do fancy cooking in any style; also, a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and do neat sewing; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress alone: she thoroughly understands her business; can do up shirts and fine muslins in the neatest manner. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days, Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d-floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid lady, is a good plain sewer, would like to travel with a family going to California. Salary not so much an object as a good home. The best of references given. Call or address NURSE, 9 Montgomery-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in the neatest manner; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 144 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dressmaking some time; is willing and obliging; would assist in anything required; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework; one as cook; also, by a good colored cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress; is a Protestant; would do light chamber work; good City references. Call at No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference; lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker the work of a few private families by the day or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between 10 and 4 o'clock. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE hardworking and well recommended girls, as good plain cooks or to do general housework. A smart, small girl also wants a situation. They can be seen at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and laundress in a small family; the best of reference from the place she lived four years; can be seen till employed at No. 258 16th st., between 9th and 10th avs., third floor, back room

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROtestant woman, a situation, in a private family, as chambermaid or laundress; has no objection to take care of one baby. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress, or wait on young ladies. Apply at No. 5 Madison-square, where she has lived over five years

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH girls; one for housework and the other chambermaid and seamstress. Call, for three days, at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; good City references given. Call at No. 148 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse or chambermaid. Apply for two days at the school, corner of Hamilton-av. and Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiter; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., New-York.

LONDON—A YOUNG WOMAN JUST ARRIVED wishes to procure a situation in a first class family; is capable of taking hold in any branch of domestic work. Those willing to treat liberally will address, by note, J. A. SMALL, No. 16 East 31st st., near 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY TWO respectable American Protestants, husband and wife, the former as first-class waiter, and the latter as cook, washer and ironer; both can produce the best City references. No objection to a hotel or boarding house, or to go to the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address No. 224 Avenue B, first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WAITER JUST DISENGAGED, a situation in a private family; has no objection to go into the country or to travel; any gentleman requiring such will find him trustworthy and competent, as his character will certify. Address W. C., No. 862 Broadway, corner of 14th-st., in the drug store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, plain gardener, or coachman. Is an expert hand at out door labor, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Has good reference as to his honesty and sobriety. Please address, for one week, P. B., box No. 127 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND OBLIGing Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is also an excellent waiter, or would take charge of a vegetable garden; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable, steady, Protestant man, lately arrived from England; has good City reference, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. E., for two days, No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who fully understands his business in all its different departments, the laying out of new grounds with taste and the cultivation of grapes. Address E H., box No. 125 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, and understands the care of horses well and can work in garden. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at P. TRAINOR'S, No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Can be seen for two days. Address JAMES BURKE, Box 109, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would like the dairy, if required. Can give good reference. Address or apply at SMITH'S Seed Store, No 64 White st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man, to take charge of a span of horses and a cow, and to make himself generally useful about a place 15 miles up the Hudson; situation permanent for a first-rate man. Apply at No. 53 Park-place, up stairs.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO OR THREE EXperienced dry goods salesmen, who can influence a large cash or prompt paying trade. None others need apply. CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTONS, No. 53 Murray-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron; also, one to do chamberwork and waiting; a few miles in the country. Protestants preferred. Apply, Thursday and Friday, at No. 44 West 22d-st.

WANTED—TWO COLORED GIRLS: ONE AS cook, and the other as chambermaid and laundress. None need apply unless they can bring good references. Apply this day, at No. 219 Lexington-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED agents to sell the Electro-Magnetic Burglar Alarm. Money can be made. Apply at the Office No. 370 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress. Good City references required. Apply at No. 161 Madison-av., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, WHO HAS HAD experience in a law office and writes well. Apply to No. 29 Wall st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH COACHMAN; HE must be entirely temperate. Good wages. Advertiser lives near Baltimore. Apply at the Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
BY ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
Office 51 Exchange-place.
Tuesday, July 20,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

1. Five valuable lots, northeast corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st., being at Washington Heights, (Carmansville,) and the most desirable lots for business or other purposes on the north end of the Island.

2. Two lots on 10th av., nearly opposite the above, with the Church thereon erected.

3. Four lots—two on 158th st., and two on 157th-st., in the rear, between 10th and 11th avs., with a neat two story and basement house on 158th-st., and stable on 157th st. House newly painted and in good order.

4. Four lots adjoining above, with house and stable to correspond.

5. Four lots—two on 158th-st., and two on 157th st., in the rear, near 11th av., with a spacious, well-built, nearly new house, in first-rate order, on 158th-st., with plain stable in the rear.

6. Four lots—two on 155th-st., and two on 156th, in the rear, near 11th-av.

Special attention is called to this property, it being really very desirable, located as it is on high ground, near the North River, and in less than ten minutes' walk of railroad station and steamboat landing. Good schools, churches, markets, stores, &c. It is in the immediate vicinity of Audubon-park, Woodland-park, Fort Washington, High Bridge, and only two miles north of Central-park.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, THIS DAY, July 15, at No. 86 west 11th st., near 6th av., consisting of every description of household furniture, parlor furniture, suites in solid rosewood, covered in brocade and silk velvet, 7-octave rosewood piano, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, lace curtains, velvet carpets, &c. Dining room furniture of every description, bed-room furniture in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattrass bolsters, pillows, paillasses, &c., sofa rockers chairs, mirrors, clocks, carpets, etc.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 15, at 11 o'clock, at the gallery No. 23 Nassau st., about 160 ancient and modern oil-paintings, by masters of the Flemish, Italian and American schools. Among this collection may be found the works of Boutelie, Oddie, Stark of London, Ingraham, Rowbotham, W. M. Brown, Berghem, Van Pee, Cantineau, De Roos, Von Bomburgh and other celebrated masters.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

REFEREE'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 18 WALKER-STREET.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four story brick house and lot No. 18 Walker-st., 25x100. Only $4,000 in cash required; the balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman st. Fresh, seasonable goods, direct from manufacturer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of furniture, carpets and crockery.

TO J. W. AVERILL AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that on the 16th day of July inst, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public auction a sorrel mare and colt, now in his possession, unless the charges on them are sooner paid.—Dated Jamaica, July 2, 1858.
STEPHEN WEART.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY THAT HAS NEVER kept boarders before a change of circumstances makes it necessary to do so now. A few persons who can appreciate a desirable home can be accommodated at No. 22 West 14th st., near 5th-av., and opposite the beautiful garden of M. M. Van Beuren, Esq.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, may be had in a private respectable family, situated on Washington-avenue, near the Fulton av. railroad. Breakfast and tea. Full meals on Sundays. References exchanged. For particulars, &c., apply at No. 46 West-st., New-York

BOARD IN WASHINGTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A strictly private family, that have more room than they want, can accommodate a few single gentlemen with fine airy rooms, with gas, and partial board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 46 West-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board, with good airy rooms in a private family. Inquire at No. 11 Tillary, near Fulton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d av., corner 4th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 26 TENTH-STREET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A few desirable persons can be furnished with board and rooms, having every convenience, by applying at the above first-class house. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Single gentlemen preferred.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, at No. 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

STRANGERS AND OTHERS DESIRING furnished rooms, with or without board, can be accommodated at No. 5 Brevoort-place, late No. 130 10th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREENWOOD LAKE ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifty five miles, *via* Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage ten miles, daily, to the Lake. The mansion stands at the north end of a beautiful Lake, ten miles long, surrounded by romantic mountain scenery; enjoying a salubrious, buoyant atmosphere, cooled by constant breezes from the lake. Fine fishing; an abundance of fruit and vegetables, milk and butter produced on the place. Boats, bowling alleys, billiard table, and vehicles, for the use of the guests, under the direction of an experienced caterer.
BENJ. HONEY.

Late of the Collins Liverpool steamship line, Proprietor.

For further particulars refers to S. Caldwell, or W. H. Wheelock, Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. S. Caldwell, No. 90 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARDING—WITHIN THREEquarters of an hour from the City by steamboat railroad or stage, in a cheerful family of eight or nine persons, may be obtained; two large square rooms, one opening on piazza; house and grounds being delightfully shaded, and situated 100 feet above the East River; offers unusual attractions for health, comfort, and beautiful walks and drives by the water. Address TOWNSEND, Box No. 862, Post-Office.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3¾ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED IN A private family in South Centreville, six miles from Jersey City, on the plank road, one mile from Bergen Point, accessible by stage or steamboat. For particulars, inquire of JACOB A. VAN HORN, Proprietor.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN-POINT, N. J.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen desirous of spending a few weeks in the country, can now be accommodated at the above house, on application to JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No 187 Bleecker-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

THREE LOFTS and BASEMENT of the building NO. 343 BROADWAY, formerly occupied by the subscribers as a Skirt Manufactory. Inquire of DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
Nos 51 and 53 White-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent.
J. & G. R. WALKER, No. 182 Centre st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, No 161 West 13th-st., in good condition, with gas and Croton fixtures, with or without the furniture; owner removes to the country; $3,500 may remain on the property. Inquire on the premises. A good chance for a small family.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE DESIrable 3-story and basement dwelling, situated at No. 11 Union-place, Bloomfield st., containing all modern improvements, with or without furniture. Apply to A. VANSYCKEL, No. 90 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A TENEMENT HOUSE, NEARLY new, in a good location, and paying ten per cent on the investment, would trade for a small farm. Address B. F., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG men's literary society, in the central part of the City. Address, stating particulars, C. T. C., Box No. 4,580 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Two or three of the most beautiful, highly cultivated, first-class estates in western Massachusetts are offered for sale.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America; abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain, resembling, in picturesque and varied landscape some of the best portions of English scenery

The town, (which was one of the earliest settlements in New England,) has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses, in a high degree, the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

To families desirous of retiring from city life, an opportunity is here presented for securing country seats which are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Apply to A. W. THAYER, Northampton, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson river, about twenty-five miles from the City of New-York, and ten minutes' walk from the depôt of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, now in the course of construction, and will be finished about the first of November, which will bring the premises within one hour of the City. Upon the premises there is a good substantial and convenient two-story dwelling, with wing attached, and a variety of choice fruit and shrubbery. For terms and particulars, inquire of W. C. WEED, No. 85 Warren-st., or M. M. DICKINSON, Piermont.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HERE IS A BARGAIN.—A HOUSE AND TWO acres of land for sale in Keyport with a water front on the bay and good bulkhead; garden sauce on the ground for a large family; as nice a place as heart could wish; must and will be sold, as the owner is going away. Apply to Capt. ARROWSMITH, of the steamer *Keyport*, foot of Murray-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock. P. S.—Possession given in twenty-four hours

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—A cottage with a few acres of land improved, must have plenty of both small and large fruit, situated on line of Railroad, within ten or twenty miles of City, and near schools and churches, in exchange for first class western farms, price not to exceed $8,000 or $10,000. Furnished house preferred. Address H. A. TITUS & CO., No 181 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River at Scarborough, near Sing Sing, five minutes' walk from the depôt, ten acres of land highly improved, house 40 feet square, all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of WILLET McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st., New-York or of the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, No. 29 Grove st., New-York.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET AT MANHASSETT, L. I.—A pleasant cottage, with garden and about one acre of land with a running brook on the premises, and situated within five minutes' walk of the bay; is easy of access by steamer to Sands' Point, from which a stage runs to the door. For particulars and terms, which are low, apply to
W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT West Bloomfield, N. J., suited to a genteel family. The grounds (about two acres) are covered with a great variety of fruit and shade trees and it is the most desirable place in the village. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building Pine-st.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URNER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE—Situated near Green Village, in Morris township, Morris county, New-Jersey, three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depôt at Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements, situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 116 acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses with barn and stables.

Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered.

Likewise, a farm of 140 acres of land with house and barn, 1½ miles from the Village, on the road leading from Green Village to long Hill, well calculated for a dairy farm.

The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known, by applying at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN ORANGE COUNTY, 6½ miles from Newburg, containing seventy acres under a high state of cultivation, good young orchard, good house, barn and wagon-house, a well of the best of water at the door and cistern. No less than $4,000. Half of the money can remain if required. Apply at No. 162 West 11th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A gentleman wishing to dispose of his costly furniture, paintings, vases, &c., offers them at private sale for a few days, including solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade velvet and hair cloth, fine pianoforte and stool, mirrors, marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedroom furniture and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS—SOMETHING entirely new, with sides black walnut cottage-bedsteads, new and beautiful styles, unsurpassed in this City; prices $4 and upwards. Folding cribs &c., mattresses of all kinds, and of the best quality, made to order and for sale low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—360 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TO TINNERS AND ROOFERS.—500 BOXES tin plates, slightly damaged, for sale very cheap for cash. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS CORNERT & CO'S, No. 414 Broadway; also coachman, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT.
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST., New-York.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates.

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent. on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here and are of ready sale.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

REFERENCES.
F. DEMING, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., New York.

R. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS AND DEBTORS OF PERSSE & BROOKS.—All persons having claims against PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to present the same to the subscriber, and all parties indebted to said concern will please make immediate payment to the undersigned.

The validity of the assignment to the subscriber has been established by a judgment of the Supreme Court, and there is no occasion for further delay in making settlements.
GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee.
No. 40 Broad-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK STATE FIVE PER CENT. loan of 1868 and Sixes of 1872; Mobile City Eight per cent. (renewed) Bonds, and other State loans, for sale by S. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, 50 Wall-st.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FIREMEN'S FUND, SAFEGUARD, AND Clinton Fire Stocks, wanted, by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.,
Manhattan Bank.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPTANCES purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.
J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

RUTGERS
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 196 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—This Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT per cent., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until August 2.

This dividend is paid upon a capital of $200,000, with a surplus of over $70,000. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHAS. BRODY, No. 66 Nassau-st., up stairs.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION. No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. (80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell, James Warren, Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing, Arthur Leary, Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell, M. W. Hamilton, J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing, Deonin Oner, Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar, Jno Steward, Jr., Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan, R. B. Minturn, J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe, Reuben Withers, F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend, E. C. Center, J. Howland,
B. D. Smith, F. G. Foster, Rob S. Hone,
S. V. Hoffman, J. Anthony, Jr., J. P. G. Foster,
J. A. G. Gray.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 482 Grand st., corner of Willett. NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street. July 13, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited there at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be paid to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.

The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal corner of Thompson-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months payable to the stockholders here, on July 12, 1858 and to those at the north on the 19th idem, at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.
THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES No. 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn. No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. NEW-YORK July 13, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 10th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 8th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW YORK July 1, 1858.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board.
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their Stockholders a semi-annual dividend of three-and-a-half (3½) per cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed after that date.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine st., (Great Western Buildings, New York,) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Dépot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Dépot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New York, fare $3 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:15 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and :30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby, also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

"GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE."

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Captain L. M. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage only $20; deck passage only $6. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24. Through tickets to Florida can be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Freight 6 cent per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Captain G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st.; New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11½ cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 6¾ to 8 cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 25 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 10½ to 11 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.

A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE—NEW-YORK TO GALWAY, IRELAND.

Only 15 hours' travel, including four hours sea passage, from Galway to London, *via* Holyhead. The line will consist of six powerful paddle-wheel steamships; the first two are now running as follows:

INDIAN EMPIRE will leave New-York, Friday, July 23

AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave Galway, Tuesday, July 27.

AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave New-York on or about Aug 17.

The splendid steamship INDIAN EMPIRE, E. COURTENAY, Commander, will positively leave New-York for Galway FRIDAY July 23. This ship has splendid accommodations for first, second and third-class passengers, who will be taken through to any part of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates including a liberal cabin table, and provisions for third-class passengers to Galway.

First class...$90 | Second class...$60 | Third class...$30

Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull, from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other ports.

Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin. Specie and valuable packages delivered, also, in Liverpool, Manchester and London, at reasonable rates. For freight, passage and further particulars apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY .... Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY .... Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT ... Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL .... Sept 4	Oct 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 13, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 13, 6 A. M.
*Wednesday, July 14, 11 A. M.	Wednes'y, July 14, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 14, 4 P. M.	*Wednes'y, July 14, 11 A. M.
Thursday, July 15, 11 A. M.	Thursday July 15, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 16, 11 A. M.	Friday, July 16, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 16, 5 P. M.
*Saturday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 17, 11½ A. M.

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New-York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.

Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

Time Table for the LONG BRANCH:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Saturday, July 10..4½ P. M.	Saturday, July 10..6 A. M.
Monday, July 12..2½ P. M.	Monday, July 12..7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 13..3½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 13..7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 14..3½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 14..7 A. M.
Thursday, July 15..4½ P. M.	Thursday, July 15..7 A. M.
Friday, July 16..5 P. M.	Friday, July 16..7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat. Also, Stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
For Highlands Ocean House and Red Bank.	Monday, July 12...3 P. M.
Monday, July 12..7½ A. M.	Tuesday July 13...3½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 13..8 A. M.	Wed'day, July 14..4 P. M.
Wedn'sdy July 14..8 A. M.	Thursday, July 15..11 P. M.
Thursday, July 15..7 A. M.	

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leaves	
Bayles' Dock	5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½ and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

REGULAR SUNDAY TRIP TO GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, NEW ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITE STONE, AND STRATTONPORT.—The double-engine steamer OHIO, Captain E. R. FERGUSON, will continue to leave every SUNDAY, for the season, as follows: Ames-st. 7; Spring-st., 7:15; Peck-slip, 8; Broome-st., 8:15; 10th-st., 8:30; 26th-st., 9; 33d st., 9:15 A. M. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New Rochelle, 3:45; City Island, 4:15, and Strattonport, 5 P. M. Fare each way 25 cents; to Strattonport and return 25 cents. The 2d av. cars run within one block of the landing at 33d st.

EXCURSIONS!—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted.) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package, and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.

Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; O. S. LEAVENWORTH & CO., New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 408 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, NO 3 DIVISION STREET, PERforms the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases, is to apply to his old dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, or those who may be unacquainted with the Author's professional reputation and qualifications invites attention to some of the various *testimonials* from foreign Professors and eminent physicians under whom he studied, of which the following are exhibited at his rooms, viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Luis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS, &c. He also possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH, &c., &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Dépot No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies, price $1—sole reliance for permanent cure. Recent cases cured in three days. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Dr. Ward's Office is at No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultation.

SHOULD DIARRHOEA SEIZE YOU WHEN on frolic
Should cholera strike you, or the griping cholic,
Take STEINFELDT'S Bitters, and those ills will leave you.
When all the faculty cannot relieve you.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

DENTISTRY.

B. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr., Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D., Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins. Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continuous gums and rubber, bare, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention.
DR S. B. SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain. Dr ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day, from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, he will extract gratis for all who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in room No. 12, City Hall, on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 1 P. M., to consider the following petitions for relief of taxes, viz: Cyrus Knapp, J. J. & W. Denham, Alfred Varian, Wells, Wait & Co., Robert D. Wynkoop, Geo. W. Hofer, Welsh Baptist Church, New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Co., John Murphy, Wm. E. Burton, C. Duffy and Ludolph Germer. All other parties having petitions before the Board of Aldermen are earnestly requested to appear and state their grievances, as no further notice will be given.
J. J. BRADLEY,
THOS. STEPHENS, Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY K. SHELDON, WILLIAM J. HOYT, and EDWIN VAN GAASBEEK against JOSEPH E. FISHER and ISRAEL FISHER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and five dollars and sixty-two cents, with interest from the 17th day of May, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1858.
W. WELLS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 2d day of June, 1858.
je3 law6wTh* W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SOLOMON T. NICOLL against LOUIS J. BELLONI and MARY C. BELLONI his wife, and GEORGE P. NEVINS.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, White Plains, in said County, on the 30th day of June, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 24 William st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.
DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's attorney.
jy15-law6wT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEELE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors at the store of Wm. Irving Steele, No. 53 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of November next. Dated May 25, 1858.
SARAH STEELE, Executors.
WM I. STEELE,
my26-law6mTh*

IN PURSURNCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 3, 1858.
4f-law6mTh* JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

SUPREME COURT.—HUGH WHITTELL against ADELINE WHITTELL.—It is ordered that the judgment in this action be opened, and all proceedings in said action subsequent to this complaint be set aside May 22, 1858, it is further ordered that the complaint be, and the same is, dismissed from Court.
[Copy.] RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, SMEDES & CO., in this City and New-Orleans, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

The liquidation of the business will be attended to by the surviving partners, and Executor of W. H. NORTH, either of them being authorized to sign in liquidation of its affairs.
JAMES J. DAY, Executor of W. H. North.
E. S. SMEDES,
ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS.
NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the dry goods business, under the style of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., in New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO. in New-York.
ALEX DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS,
EDWIN J. FOSTER.
NEW YORK, July 1, 1858. GEORGE W. BANCKER.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward school-house No. 21, now in the course of erection on the easterly side of Marion st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for heating Ward school house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage, at the following reduced prices:
CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON $12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON 10 50

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS. O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.
COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.

Of 2,000 pounds, delivered free of cartage, at Retail. The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépots at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE WIFE OF LUMLEY MOORE.

BY ALICE CARY.

Have you not seen her many a day,
  Leaning out of her door,
List'ning and looking far away—
  The wife of Lumley Moore?

The leaves of the roof-tree, thick and dim,
  Trembling through and through,
And little birds with necks stretched slim,
  As if they listened too?

Have you not seen the air a-hush,
  And tender with her praise,
And the squirrel hide in his hazel-bush,
  Ashamed of his clumsy ways?

Her timid glances all alert,
  As if her peace was gone,
And her step as light as she feared to hurt
  The grass she trod upon?

Have you not heard her piteous sighs
  That reached to other years,
And seen the light of her sweet, sweet eyes
  Going out in tears?

Poor lady! when at midnight dark
  The death-watch beats his drum,
She turns no more in her bed, to hark
  For feet that do not come.

The brier its thorny arms all wide
  Has thrown across her door,
And the lizard slips where lived and died
  The wife of Lumley Moore.

GLÆNDOWER;

OR, THE

NORTH SEA ROVER.

A STORY OF THE COAST AND WATERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

CHAPTER I.

AN ADVENTURE.

It was just after noon, on a clear, calm day, in early June, that a Newcastle brig, from the Thames, hove to off the coast of Yorkshire, between Scarborough and Robin Hood's Bay. A boat was lowered, and, when the oarsmen had taken their seats, two passengers entered, and were rowed to the shore. As soon as the latter were landed the boat returned, and the vessel filled away, and stood on her course.

Between the appearance of the two men who had thus gained a footing upon the soil of old England, there was a striking contrast. The first was a youth not over three-and-twenty, tall and well proportioned, with features of marked intelligence and manly beauty, a keen, full gray eye, and a mass of fine, glossy hair, which hung in light brown curls about his neck and temples. His skin was quite dark, having been bronzed by long and constant exposure to the storm and sunshine; but its texture was pure and firm, and even delicate in its healthy tints. His garb was a sort of undress naval uniform, half-way between that of an officer and a common sailor. He wore the ordinary blue jacket and trowsers, but the material was finer than usual. His buff vest, however, was graced with officers' buttons, and he wore an officer's sword. His cap, which was of blue cloth, also bore the 'button.' He stepped lightly, like one who is confident of his own strength, and yet there was a grace and reserve in his bearing which betrayed no bravado or self-consequence.

The second was an old man, who had certainly seen three-score years. He was short in stature, barely reaching to his companion's shoulder, and not very large in frame; but what frame he did have was compact and solid, and knit together with tough sinews. His features were bronzed, and scarred, and bony, seeming to have become bronzed in substance as well as in color. In fact, he looked something like a marine petrifaction, his whole system having been thoroughly hardened by long years of kneading, baking and drying, in storm and sun and wind. His hair was of a coarse, grizzled gray, and stood out from under the broad brim of his tarpaulin hat, like the well-worn stubs of a frosty scrubbing-broom. But he had a genial, generous look, and the light of his sharp, hazel eye was clear and bright. He was dressed in an ordinary seaman's garb, and wore a stout cutlass hanging upon his left hip.

'Well, Julian,' said the old man, in a tone which was deep, full and grim, 'would ye know this place, eh?'

'Yes, Mark,' returned the youth, gazing about him; 'I think there are scenes here which I recollect, though I am sadly at fault in the matter of distances. I remember this landing-place very well, for it was here you used to bring me to sail in your boat. Isn't it so?'

'Yes, you are right, Julian.'

'And I remember that high hill, with the old ruin on it; but it seemed to me as though it were man, miles away.'

'O, no, me boy. It's only a couple o' mile or so.'

'I see it's not now. But yet, Mark, the place looks familiar. I should have known it if I had been set down here alone, with no one to guide me.'

'And d'ye think ye could find yer way up to the old cot?'

'Let's see. Yes. There's the path yonder.'

'No, no, Julian,' said the old man, with a smile and a shake of the head. 'Ye're wrong there, me lad. That's the path that leads to Woldhill Hall, where the Earl o' Stanbury lives. This is our path, off here."

'I see, now,' returned the other.

'Then we'll heave ahead,' pursued Mark, 'for we may be expected.'

A sudden flush, as of anxious hope, suffused the youth's fair features, and, without speaking, he started on.

The point where they had landed was within a small cove, flanked on either hand by ragged rocks, but with a piece of level beach at the inner extremity. To the right stretched away a high, steep hill, crowned with the ruins of some old feudal structure; to the left arose another hill, but not so high as the first, and sweeping away to a far greater distance; while directly ahead was a thick wood, which hid the country beyond. It was through this wood that the path led which the two men took.

'Julian,' spoke the old man, turning toward his companion, and surveying him from head to foot with a look of pride and fondness, 'd'ye think ye'll know yer mother?'

'Know her?' repeated Julian, suddenly stopping, and then moving on again. 'I should know her were I to meet her in any part of the world. Ah, Mark—a face like hers cannot change as some faces change, nor can a love like mine forget. MY MOTHER!—oh, what music there is in those two words! But—do you think she will know me?'

'Yes,' said the old sailor, again surveying him, 'I think she will. But ye aren't the same Julian Glendower 'as I took away from England fifteen years ago. Ye've growed since then, though there's the same look upon yer face, and yer eye's got the same beamin' light. Yes—I think she'll know ye, Julian.'

'I hope she will,' returned the youth. 'She certainly will,' he added, 'if we meet her together for Mark Warrenton has not altered, and if she knows him she will know me.'

'True, I can't have altered much,' said Mark holding up his hard, crusted hands, and surveying them as though they were a type of the whole body. 'At five-and-forty I was a tough old fish, an' I aren't anything else now, at sixty. Splinter my old timbers, Julian, it don't seem nat'ral to think 'at I'm three-score. Does it seem so to you?'

'It makes but little difference how many years you have lived, Mark,' the youth replied. 'You are as stout and firm, and as brave and generous as ever. Your hand and heart cannot grow old while life remains. Your head may grow more gray, but your blood is as free and warm as ever.'

'You're heapin' it up rather high, me boy; but I'm glad it's you that said it, for I know you speak just as you think. Others might say that, and not mean it.'

'There are hundreds who would say the same thing, Mark.'

'Well, mayhap there be. But,' the old man added, as though he would change the subject, 'think how old my mother be, if she's livin.' Four score at least.'

'And, I'll warrant ye, as hale and hearty as ever,' returned Julian.

'I hope so. Leastwise, she was well the last time we heard from her.'

The two men had now reached the crown of a gentle eminence, from which the broad expanse of the North Sea could be seen, and they stopped and turned to gaze upon the water they had just left.

'Ah, me boy,' cried Mark Warrenton, with considerable enthusiasm, 'surely ye'd know this.'

'Indeed I should,' responded Julian. 'These hills, those ruins, the forest, with its great trees, and the blue ocean spread out so wide and far, all bring back to me the scenes and emotions of other years. Ah—how well I remember the strange fancies that used to haunt my mind when I stood here, and gazed off upon the great sea. How I wondered what was beyond—what kind of people lived there—what strange things were hidden on the other side of the horizon—and if I should ever see them. I didn't think then that I should spend so many years beyond them all.'

'And only think what a man you've grown to be since then,' said the old man. 'And,' he added, with another fond look into his companion's face, 'I don't want to take praise to myself; but I think I've done all I could for ye.'

'Have you not done everything?' exclaimed the youth, seizing Mark by the hand. 'Do I not owe everything to you? You have stood by me every hour, and helped me when I could not help myself.'

'I won't deny that, Julian; but I had a reason for doin' it. I did it because I loved ye—I couldn't help doin' it. If ye'd been cross, an' ugly, an' ill-tempered, I never should 'a done for ye what I have done, nor would others 'ave done it, either. If ye'd been a dunce, ye might be a cook's scullion now, instead of a leftenant of a noble Indiaman. I couldn't 'a helped ye to an officer's berth, if ye hadn't 'a had it in ye to make one.'

'Yet you've done all you could do,' returned Julian, 'and I only hope I may live to repay you.'

'There,' cried Mark, dropping his companion's hand, 'don't say no more. It's all right, and there we'll let it rest. But— Look there. There's a craft o' some sort in Midnight Bay.'

'It's a brig,' said the young man, looking in the direction pointed out.

'It must be,' responded the other. 'I wonder what such a craft can be doin' in there. I never know'd 'at anything bigger 'n a fish'n-boat could run into that bay. You remember what a narrer contracted place 'tis, an' how it's locked in with rocks?'

'I remember something about it. But are you sure she's in the bay?'

'She's either in the bay, or else on dry land, for there aren't no other water could bear her in that direction. She's in the bay, sartin.'

'May be a smuggler,' suggested Julian.

'Like as not,' assented Mark.

They gazed a few moments longer upon the tall spars, and then resumed their walk, and ere long they struck a broader path, which swept around the foot of a hill, and where the woods were more open.

'We're in the Earl's park now,' said Mark. 'We may see some deer afore we get home. He used to have lots of 'em here—the old Earl did.'

'Hark!' uttered Julian, stopping and listening attentively. 'There may be one now. Do you not hear that noise?'

'Aye, aye; I hear it.'

'Something is coming this way.'

'But it aren't a deer,' said Mark.

'It's a ——'

Before Julian could finish his sentence the old man interrupted him with—

'Ho, ho, it's a woman! See! see! she's comin' this way!'

Julian started a pace forward, and saw a female running toward the spot where they stood.

'She's frightened at something,' said Mark. 'See how she runs.'

'Perhaps some wild animal has startled her,' added the young man.

'We'll see.'

In a few moments more the girl came up. Our two friends stood in her path, and she stopped. She was a fair formed being, of exquisite symmetry of frame, with features of marvelous beauty; large, soft brown eyes, and nut brown tresses, which were now flowing over her neck and shoulders. She was not over nineteen, and her garb betokened that she belonged to some wealthy family.

'What's the matter, me fair leddy?' asked Mark.

She gazed upon the speaker with a frightened look, and then turned toward Julian.

'You are not enemies!' she cried, clasping her hands beseechingly. 'You will not do me harm?'

'Do ye harm?' repeated the old man. 'Did Mark Warrenton ever do harm to anybody in distress?'

'You have nothing to fear from us, gentle lady,' added Julian. 'Tell us how we can help you, and all that we can do for you shall be done.'

'Mark Warrenton,' said the girl, hopefully. 'And ——'

'Julian Glendower,' returned the youth, as she cast an inquiring glance toward him.

'O—then you will save me, I know.'

'Save you!' exclaimed Julian, starting forward and gazing fixedly into the girl's face. 'Is this Emma Dean?'

'Yes, Sir.'

'Bless my soul—so 'tis!' cried Mark, taking her hand, and scanning her features. 'The same Emma that used to play with Julian years ago. You remember Julian. See how he's grow'd. He's an officer now; an' he's a hero too. But—ye look frightened. What's happened? Tell us.'

'Four stout men set upon me in the wood. They bound my attendant, Mary Nolan, and were going to bind me, when I slipped from them, and ran. Oh! there they come now! Save me! Save me!'

Julian looked, and saw four men approaching at a swift pace. They were stout, burly fellows, and habited in sailor garb. He bade the girl stand back, and then faced the ruffians.

'Hallo!' cried the leader of the party, as he approached the spot where the trio stood. 'Who've we got here? Stand out of the way, boy, and let me have that gal!'

The speaker was a huge fellow, tall and powerful, dark-featured and weather-scarred, with large black eyes and a black heard, which was neatly trimmed. His hair, of the same raven hue, clung about his bull-like head and neck in short curls; and, altogether, he was about as dubious a looking customer as any one would wish to meddle with. His companions looked rough enough and hard enough, but they were not of such huge proportions.

'This lady has sought our protection, Sir; and she shall have it,' replied Julian, when he had measured the giant with his eye.

'Zounds!' uttered Mark, at this point, having been regarding the ruffian attentively, 'I shouldn't forget that face nor that great body, though it's grow'd some since I saw it last. If it aren't Dixon Grunker, the smuggler, may I be blowed.'

'Eh!' cried the man thus alluded to, gazing sharply into the old sailor's face. 'I've seen this old crab before.'

'If ye remember Mark Warrenton, ye'll remember me," said the petrified Indiaman.

'O—I remember ye. There's no need of yer tellin' me the name that belongs to such a figger-head as you've got. But I'll have to see ye some other time to talk over old affairs; I've got business now. I must have this gal.'

'Keep back!' ordered Julian, as Grunker approached him. 'I know that you have no claim here, and that your aim, whatever it may be, is one of villainy. So I shall defend this lady with my life. I give you fair warning.'

'Ha, ha, ha,' laughed the ruffian, with a scornful sneer. 'A boy and an old dried up man against four of the hardest men in the kingdom! I hardly think you're in earnest, youngster.'

Julian drew his sword, and returned the ruffian a look of defiance.

'I want no fray,' he replied, 'nor would I have blood shed; but I give not this fair lady up to you while I have life.'

'Well spoken, by the holy powers,' returned Grunker. 'But if you don't want blood shed, you'd better put up your sword, and stand out of the way. I don't want to harm ye; but have this gal I must—and quick, too.'

As the fellow spoke, he took a step forward, and made a motion as though he would push the youth out of his way. Julian might, under other circumstances, have shrunk from encountering such a gigantic opponent; but he could not refuse now, nor did he have such a thought. He trusted to his own skill and quickness of sight, knowing that mere brutal strength did not win battles. And, further—he was unwilling to strike the first blow with mortal weapon, even in such a cause. He had just placed his foot upon his native soil for the first time after long years of absence, and he disliked the thought of shedding English blood in his first essay. So he quickly changed his sword into his left hand, and with his fist he dealt the ruffian a blow that sent him reeling back.

'Hold on, boys,' said Grunker to his men, as he saw them start, 'let me settle with this youngster.' And he advanced again.

Emma Dean had been sorely frightened during this opening scene, and now she sprang to Julian's side and caught him by the arm.

"No, no," she exclaimed. "Not for me! They will kill you!"

"Stand back—just one moment," replied the youth, putting her gently away. "I am used to such things, and fear them not. You shall go safe to your home, or—"

He was interrupted here by the near approach of Grunker, and quickly putting himself upon his guard, he cried:

"It shall be no boy's play this time."

"No," returned the other, whose cheek was bleeding from the effects of the blow he had received. "This is the kind of play I'll make it."

He aimed a blow with the heavy cutlass he carried, but it was parried with the utmost ease.

'Will you give up the gal?' he asked.

'No!' was the ready answer.

'Then I must take her.'

He rushed forward and aimed another blownd the youth, but the weapon was turned aside, a at he received a wound upon the sword-arm. This served to exasperate him, and, with a fierce oath, he set on again. His three followers seemed to think that he would quickly dispose of the youngster, for they showed no disposition to advance. Mark Warrenton of course dared not interfere, for he knew that such a movement would most surely call the three idle ones into action. Emma Dean stood with hands clasped, and her eyes turned toward Heaven.

Both the combatants now went at the work in right good earnest; and the huge ruffian soon found that he had met his match. All his blows were turned aside or avoided, while he had rather more than he could comfortably attend to to look out for the blows that were returned. The sharp steel clashed with a ringing sound, and both weapons were soon sadly scarred. Finally Grunker thought to change the programme. If he could not overcome his antagonist at a fence, he could rush in upon him, and hurl him to the ground by main force; so he watched his opportunity, and at length knocked Julian's sword down with a powerful blow, and instantly leaped upon him. But he was not so witty as he had thought. His antagonist had been reading his plans as clearly as he had made them. His play showed that he was preparing for some such coup, and when he gave his last blow his very look plainly told what his intent was. So Julian was prepared. He offered no resistance to the stroke which he saw was only aimed at his sword, but let the weapon fall of its own accord, and then, quick as thought, he raised his point just in season for his opponent to rush upon it. He held it with a firm hand—it entered the ruffian's side, and passed out under the opposite arm. As he withdrew the reeking blade and started back, Grunker gave utterance to a hoarse curse, and staggered against a tree.

At this moment the tramp of a horse was heard up the road, and the three sound ruffians sprang off into the wood, leaving their leader to his fate.

CHAPTER II.

A BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

As soon as Julian had seen the three ruffians safely off, he turned to the maiden and said:

'I trust you are safe now. But tell me—what means this? Who are these men, and what was their aim?'

'Indeed, I know not, Sir,' she replied. 'They are——'

'What is it? Are you faint?' cried the youth, as he noticed that the girl started and turned pale.

'No—it is nothing. I only saw that horseman coming.'

'Do you know him?' asked Julian, turning and seeing the new-comer.

'It is Sir Thomas Cleaveland.'

'The Earl of Stanbury?'

'Yes.'

In a moment more the Earl came dashing up to the spot. He was a young man, not more than three or four-and twenty; with sandy hair and complexion; rather tall and muscular; and possessing one of those countenances which are hard to read from their contradictory characteristics. His features were well formed, save that his mouth was too large, and his chin a trifle too short. His eyes was of a dull, pale blue, and only took expression when his passions were aroused. He wore a gentleman's ordinary hunting suit—a green, cutaway coat, with short skirts; a long, flapped waistcoat; close breeches of fine buckskin, and high topboots. His horse was a handsome one, and valuable.

'How now?' he exclaimed, as he drew up before the scene. 'What have we here?' He seemed to be slightly startled, and a close observer could have seen that he was not well satisfied with the appearance of things.

'Only a slight brush, my lord,' answered Julian, advancing a pace. 'We found this fair lady beset by ruffians, and lent her our protection. One of them I have wounded, and the others ran off upon your approach.'

'Wounded? Where?' asked the earl, gazing quickly around.

Grunker had fallen to the ground, and as Sir Thomas saw him he uttered an exclamation of astonishment, and quickly slipped from his saddle. He had taken a step toward the wounded man, when he hesitated, and turned to where Emma stood.

'Fair lady,' he said, with a show of reverence, 'I should have been here to yield thee protection from violence.'

'Generous protectors were at hand, my lord,' she replied.

A cloud gathered upon the Earl's brow, and his hands were momentarily clutched, as if in anger.

'I am glad you found succor, surely,' he resumed, 'even at the hands of strangers. But how did it happen? Who were the villains that dared to molest you?'

'They seemed to be sea-faring men, Sir, and were rough and cruel. They stopped us as we came along, and pulled us from our horses, but gave no word of explanation. They bound my attendant, and while they were thus engaged, I escaped from them, and met these kind gentlemen just in season to profit by their assistance.

'Then you did not know the ruffians.'

'No, Sir; I never saw them before. There is one of them—the one who took the lead.'

The Earl now turned to where Grunker lay, and stooped down by his side; but what he said could not be heard. The ruffian seemed to have fainted, not so much from loss of blood as from a sort of stunning shock which had been given by the blow. He revived as Sir Thomas spoke to him, and pointed to his wound. The Earl called Julian and Mark to his assistance, and having tore open the man's clothing, they staunched the blood as best they could.

'Now,' said the young nobleman, as he arose to his feet, 'I would like to know to whom we are indebted for this service rendered to the Lady Emma.'

He gazed into Julian's face as he spoke, and the sudden start which he gave seemed to indicate that he had seen something unexpected.

'My name is Julian Glendower, Sir,' our hero replied.

'Glendower?' repeated the earl, as though trying to recall the name, but evidently only seeking to overcome the strange emotion which had seized upon him. 'I think I have heard the name. Do you belong about here?'

'I can hardly claim that honor, Sir,' replied Julian, 'though I spent a few years of my early childhood in this place.'

'This old man I think I know,' resumed Sir Thomas, turning toward Mark. He turned away from the youth as though he did not wish to look upon him any longer.

'Ye haint forgotten old Mark Warrenton, me 'ord,' said the sailor, with an obsequious bow.

'Oh, no; I remember you very well, and I hope I may meet you both again, but at present I must attend to these matters. I will see that this fair lady has safe conduct to her home, and I will send some of my people to take care of the wounded man. I wish you a very good day.'

Then turning to Emma Dean, he added:

'I saw your attendant back here a few rods, safely bound, but I left her for the purpose of seeking and saving her mistress. You shall take my seat until we find your own horse.'

The lady did not seem to like this at all, though she chose not to disobey. But she cast a glance toward Julian which plainly indicated that she would much rather have had his company. Our hero caught the look, and it thrilled him to the very soul. There was more in it than he could then realize, though he knew very well that the lady was beautiful, and he should be very happy in her society.

'I will see that this wounded man is cared for, so you need not wait,' said the Earl, as he noticed that our two friends lingered upon the spot.

With this hint Julian and his companion moved away; but not until the youth had once more caught the young lady's eye, and read the deep gratitude therein expressed. When they had gone a little way, and the tramp of the Earl's horse was heard in the distance, Julian stopped, and proposed that they should go back and help the man he had wounded.

'No,' said Mark. 'I guess we'd better let him be. The Earl wants to handle him himself. I don't believe the wound's a mortal one.'

'Do you think the Earl knows him?'

'Don't ask me no question, Julian. I'm puzzled.' The old man shook his head as he spoke, and passed on.

'But what is it that puzzled you, Mark?' asked the youth. 'I am puzzled too. Did you notice how his lordship started and turned pale when he saw me?'

'Yes, I seed it all; but I don't know what it means. And I seed how his lordship acted when he first went up to where Dixon Grunker lay. You didn't see that?'

'No.'

'In course you didn't, for you was lookin' at me leddy just then. But he went up to the villain just as though he'd know'd him afore; and when he spoke to him, not knowin' 'at he was faint, he seemed to feel kind of anxious like that Grunker shouldn't speak afore he thought. But don't ask me no questions, Julian, for I don't know nothin' about it.'

The young man gazed upon his companion in surprise.

'You don't think that Sir Thomas Cleaveland can be a bad man?' he said.

'I should hope he wasn't; but then a lord may be a bad man just as easy as anybody else. Howsumever, we've got nothin' to do with him, so we'll let him go. Ah—here we come to the old road that used to run to the ruins on the hill. Here's where the ghosts kicked up such merry times a good many years ago. You remember this place?'

After this, both the men seemed to feel too much interested in their own thoughts to converse further, so they pursued their course in silence. Finally, they entered upon an open country, and not far distant, at the foot of a high hill, stood a small cot, with thatched roof, and snug outbuildings. An exclamation of joy came from Julian's lips as the scene burst upon his view, and even Mark was called from his deep reverie.

'I know this place,' the youth cried. 'Oh! how natural it seems. See the old hill, and the great oaks, and the sheep upon the slope. Isn't it natural?'

'It is the old spot,' replied Mark, with much emotion. 'I was born here—this is HOME. In all the long years I've wandered over the wide world I've never once forgotton this blessed old spot. It's been a sort of anchoring ground for my hopes in times of sickness and trouble. When everything else was dark and threatening, I could turn my thoughts to this kind old spot, and think of home, and of my mother, and I'd forget my dangers and trials.'

'I've had no home to think of,' returned Julian, softly and tenderly, 'but I've had a MOTHER. Oh, Mark, I can see her face now, just as I saw it fifteen years ago, and just as I have seen it ever since. It was a heavenly face.'

"You're right, my boy. It was the beautifullest face I ever seed. But ye look sad, Julian.'

'No—not sad,' replied the youth, with an effort to shake off the cloud. 'I was thinking—suppose she shouldn't be here.'

'Oh, she will. But, see. There's the old dame in the doorway. Do you see her, me boy?'

'Yes. It is your mother, Mark.'

'Sartin 'tis. And your mother'll be with her as soon as she knows we're comin'. Don't be uneasy.'

Without speaking further the two hurried on, and were soon at the cottage door. Dame Warrenton was slightly bent beneath the weight of four-score yeors, but still hearty and well, and beaming with love and good will. She recognized her son while he was yet far off, and was weeping with joy when he came up. She held him to her bosom a few moments, and then led him into the cot.

'Now, where is the other mother?' cried Mark, after he had gazed around the little room.

'And this is Julian?' the old lady said, seeming not to notice her son's question, but turning to the youth and taking his hand.

'Yes, I am Julian Glendower,' replied our hero. 'Should you have known me?'

'Yes—I sartin should,' returned the dame.

'Does my mother know we are here?'

'I guess not. But sit down and rest.' The old lady spoke hesitatingly, and like one one in trouble. Julian caught at the meaning of it, and sank down with a groan.

'His mother's here, aren't she?' asked Mark.

'Not now, my son.'

'But she got our letter? She knew we was comin'?'

'Yes, she got the letter; but—she ain't here now. I'll tell you all about it by'm by. Ye'll eat something now, won't ye?'

'I am hungry.'

With this the dame left the room, and when she was gone Julian spoke:

'O, Mark, I have feared this. All the way through the wood—aye, and all the way over the sea—this fear has haunted me!'

'What d'ye mean, me boy?'

'Something has happened to my mother!'

'How d'ye know that? I wouldn't go to conjurin' up such fears afore ye have roason for 'em. Didn't the old dame say 'at she got our letter?'

'Ah—but that was more than six months ago, Mark.'

'No, no—ye forget. The Prince Charles only sailed two months afore we did, so our letter could'nt have got here over two months ago. Wait till my mother comes in.'

When dame Warrenton returned she bore a tray in her hands, and when she had prepared the table, she bade her son and his companion to sit up.

'Eat first,' she said, as she saw the anxiety upon Julian's face. 'Eat first, and then we'll talk about other matters. Ye haven't got anything to be alarmed about, Julian. Set right up here, and take hold. Set right up, and when you've done we'll talk.'

Mark obeyed the summons at once, and Julian soon followed his example. But little was said during the meal, save such questions and answers as passed between the old lady and her son; but when the cloth had been removed the young man asked, where was his mother?

'I'm goin' to tell ye all I know,' said the dame, taking a seat and smoothing down her apron by way of regulating her ideas. 'Yer mother came here, safe and sound, three weeks ago yesterday; and here she staid till three days ago. She was never better, and I never see her when she seemed to be any happier. She had heer'd how gallant and brave her son had behaved, and how he had been promoted till he was second in command of a noble ship, and she was proud and happy. But, as I was tellin' ye—three days ago she went away, and—she hasn't come back.'

'Went away?' repeated Julian. 'Where did she go?'

'I don't know.'

Julian saw that the old lady was not telling all—that she was not giving her plain thoughts—and he bade her speak plainly.

'Tell me the whole,' he said. 'I would know all, even to your fears or suspicions.'

'Aye, aye, mother—out with it,' added Mark. 'Julian's not the man to put up with minced matters, nor to be frightened at trifles. How can he steer without a clear chart and a good compass?'

'Well,' responded the dame, taking off her iron-bowed spectacles, and wiping the glasses with a corner of her neckerchief, 'I can't tell ye all I wish I could, 'cause I don't know; but I can tell ye this: Margaret Glendower came down here from Scotland, as I told ye, and she staid here till three days ago. It was in the afternoon—nigh on to this time, perhaps a little later—that she put on her light shawl, and said she'd go and take a walk. She went out into the wood, and—I haven't seen her since. I don't know where she went to, nor what has become of her.'

Julian was overwhelmed with fear and doubt.

'She wasn't out of her head, was she?' asked Mark.

'Mercy on me, no. She was never better every way.'

'But,' said Julian, 'have you searched for her?'

'Yes.'

'And can you find no traces?'

'No,' responded the dame. 'Adam Nolan—you remember Adam, don't ye?'

'I remember him,' said Mark. 'He was one of Roland Dean's men.'

'Yes,' pursued the old lady; 'and he's now Sir Roland's woodman. He has the care of all Sir Roland's parks and forests. Well—he was in here the next mornin' arter Margaret disappeared, and I asked him about her. He said he'd seen some very bad-lookin' men skulkin' round the roads for several days, and he said he was sure one of 'em was Dixon Grunker, the North Sea Rover. He's an awful bad man. He was a smuggler once; but he's a great deal worse now. He's a reg'lar pirate. Leastwise so folks say.'

'And do you mean that these wretches have got my mother?' cried Julian, with startling energy.

'I don't know, Julian. I was only tellin' what Adam had seen. But Adam 'll be here this evenin', and he may know more.'

The youth asked some further questions, but he could gain no further information; and as he was assured that Adam Nolan had been on the search, and would come after supper to report, he made up his mind to wait until the woodman came. He could not enjoy conversation upon tamer subjects now, so he left Mark to tell their adventures, while he went out of doors to calm himself if he could. But there was no calm for that soul under such a weight. He had been living upon the hope of meeting his mother—of seeing that sweet smile, and resting his head upon that fond bosom once more—he had based all his joys and aspirations upon her supporting and encouraging love—and thus to find the cup dashed from his lips in the very hour when he had thought the blessed draught all his own was bitter indeed.

'Oh!' he cried, as he sank down upon a stone at the foot of the hill, "this can be no home for me if I find not my mother! My heart shall find no bond here if her love be wanting!"

CHAPTER III.

THE OLD RUIN.

Just at sundown Adam Nolan made his appearance at the cot. He was a stout, burly, red-faced, flaxen-haired, good-natured-looking fellow, some forty years of age, with a keen, penetrating glance in his bright blue eye. But little of the Norman could have got mixed up in his blood. His ancestry had surely been Saxon from times far removed, and the family tree had not suffered from exotic scions.

'Har-r! this be old Mark, sure enough,' he cried, as he seized the old sailor by the hand.

'Aye, aye, good Adam,' Mark returned. 'This is I; and I should sartinly know 'at this was you. By the powers, ye don't grow old a bit, me boy.'

'Why should I? But where be little Julian? Eh! Be this he?'

'Yes,' replied the youth, taking the woodman's great hand in his own. 'And I am glad to see you, Adam. I should have known you, I am very sure.'

'But—good Woden! how thou'st grown. Bless me, I'd ne'er 'a know'd thee, Julian. But I ha' heard o' thee, boy—I ha' heard o' thy deeds, brave boy—and I be glad to see thee.'

Adam then turned to the old dame, and, having saluted her, he took a seat.

'Now, good Adam,' said the old lady, 'we'll pass over other things, and come right to the business you and I have had in hand. Julian is uneasy and fearful for his mother's sake, and ye know I aint very easy about it.'

'Aye,' added the youth, moving his stool nearer to the woodman, 'if you have learned anything, pray let me know of it.'

'I'll tell thee,' returned Adam, gazing first upon the dame, and then upon Mark, and finally fixing his gaze upon the youth. 'I ha' hunted some, an' watched a good many movements. I saw my sister Mary just as I was comin' away, an' she told me her adventure in the wood—how the Rover and his men bound her, and seized her mistress—and how her mistress hied away, and how thou didst smite the huge rogue and save the lovely Emma. By the great Thor, but thou'rt sinewy, brave boy.'

Julian would have blushed before the honest fellow's admiring gaze, but he was too eager to learn of his mother, so he simply nodded, and remained silent.

'However,' resumed Adam, 'I had seen those rogues before. I ha' watched their upcomin's and downgoin's, and ha' seen that they belong to the brig that lays at anchor in Midnight Bay.'

'We saw that brig,' interrupted Mark, 'we saw her spars as we came up from the cove—and we wondered what such a craft could be doin' in there.'

'She be in there for mischief,' said the woodman, with a dubious shake of the head. 'Dixon Grunker be one of the worst villains that carries his head on his shoulders.'

'But don't the people about here know that the villain is there?' asked Mark, with some surprise. "Why—we've heard o' this North Sea Rover 'way out in India.'

'There b'an't many people about here to take a note o' such things.'

'But there's the earl, and Sir Roland.'

'Aye—I know,' returned Adam, with a nod of the head; 'but they may be busy about other things. My master be proud and lazy, though good-natured and honest. The earl be young and high, and more full of huntin' an' sportin', an' the likes o' that, than troublin' pirates. Yet it may be strange that the villains b'an't taken. However, there they be, an' I've been on their track. They would a' taken my young leddy, if they could, and —I shouldn't wonder if they'd taken'——

'My mother?' whispered Julian, as the woodman hesitated.

'Yes—I'm afraid they have. It must a' been them.'

'But you do know? Have you any proof?'

'I know this. The villains ha' been prowling around here for over a week, and I'm sure they were in the wood on the very afternoon your mother disappeared.'

'Then she may be on board the brig,' cried the youth, starting from his seat.

'Nay, nay—I think not so,' returned Adam. 'The rovers are too wise to keep her there. I've had my eye upon another place. The rogues ha' been seen to go up an' down the hill, to an' fro the old ruin. If they've hid thy mother, I'd sooner think of searchin' for her there than anywhere else.'

'Mercy!' exclaimed Julian, starting half way across the floor, and bringing his hands vehemently together, 'what can this mean? What can those wretches aim at in thus seizing upon a mild, unoffending and defenceless woman? What has she done that she should be thus marked out for their wickedness?'

'What had the leddy Emma done?' interposed Adam.

'Aye,' resumed Julian, 'what had she done? By the heavens above me, these foul fiends shall feel the weight of my arm, if they have done this thing! Let us to the hill at once, and if my mother be there we shall find her.'

'That's my idee,' answered Mark, readily.

'And it's the right one,' added Adam. 'We'll go round by my lodge and get lanterns, and set out at once. They won't be very likely to be much on their guard to-night, for I don't imagine they suspect that they ha' been seen in that region.'

The plans for setting out were soon arranged, and Dame Warrenton lent as much assistance as was in her power. She bade Mark to be careful, and not expose himself needlessly, calling him her 'boy,' and exhibiting all a mother's fondness for a loved child. Julian buckled on his sword, and secured his pistols within his belt, while Mark armed himself in like manner; and when this was done the three men left the cot. It was already well into the evening, though the beaming stars, in a clear heaven, gave light enough to enable them to find their way without difficulty. They soon struck into the forest, and at the distance of a mile came to the woodman's lodge. It was a well-built, comfortable hut, and as they approached, three large dogs came out and commenced to growl, but at a word from their master they returned to their kennels. In a moment more the door was opened, and Adam's good wife made her appearance, with a candle in her hand.

'It's me, Peggy,' said the woodman.

She retreated as she heard her husband's voice, and the three followed her into the cot. Peggy was a stout, buxom woman, with flaxen hair and ruddy face, and seemed a fit companion for her mate. When Adam had explained to her the object of their mission, she entered into the spirit of the plan, and seemed proud and happy to see her husband thus engaged in so worthy an enterprise. She thought not of the danger where one of her own sex was to be rescued from villains, or, if she did, she kept it to herself.

Adam Nolan armed himself with a brace of pistols and a short ax, and having procured and lighted two lanterns, one of which he gave to Mark Warrenton, keeping the other himself, the party set forth again.

The hill upon which the ruin stood was close by the sea, the eastern base being washed by the waves, and its summit was about four miles distant from the woodman's lodge. The path to be followed was not a very good one, having been used but little in many years, but Adam knew it well, and bade his companions to follow him without fear of being led astray. The first three miles were through a deep, heavy wood, where it would have been pitchy dark without the lanterns, and even as it was, they were obliged to tread carefully. Adam Nolan might have sped on at a far swifter pace, for he was at home in the tangled forest, but his companions found it more difficult, and he only moved on fast enough to accommodate them. At the end of an hour the way became more difficult still, the path being, in many places, overgrown with briars and vines, but they passed on, and finally began to ascend the hill.

'From the looks of this way, I should not suppose that any one had been up here before us,' said Julian, as Adam stopped to pull a tangled vine from the path.

'I guess we're the first that ha' traveled it for a year,' returned the woodman.

'Then the pirates must have found their way up by another route?'

'Yes. They've a way direct from the bay, which be only on the other side o' the hill. It's a hard way, and one difficult to find, though there be little woods like upon this side, but it's mostly rocks and devious twistins, and no mortal unacquainted would find it in a month. My father showed it to me many years ago, but I've not use it much.'

'But which d'ye s'pose used to be the reg'lar road to the old castle?' asked Mark.

'Oh—this was it,' returned Adam. 'Many a year ago, when brave Saxon lords and Norman knights used to hold wassail, and knock each other's brains out for sport, yonder ruin was a stout place, and this road was wide, and horses could prance up and down. The other way, among the rocks, was only a secret passage for escapin' to the sea in case of need. Them was strange times.'

Mark admitted that they must have been, and also suggested that there were some strange things in the present. Adam assented to this, and then the party moved on up the steep hill in silence.

After a tedious climbing of an hour longer, the three adventurers stood close by one of the angles of the remains of the old wall. It was a wild, dark looking mass of ruins. The walls were crumbled, but parts of the bastions were standing, and more than half of the main tower was in its place. Beyond this tower stood portions of what had been the lord's dwelling, and toward that point the attention of the party was directed.

'It's either in or under there that the rogues must have found shelter,' said the woodman. 'There be two rooms in fair order that used to open from the great hall; and then there's any number of cellars, and holes, and dungeons, down in the rock underneath. Them may sometime fill up, but they can never tumble down nor crumble away. Now hide thy lantern, Mark, and we'll move on.'

The old sailor concealed the light beneath the flap of his jacket, and they then commenced to make their way over the rocks and creeping vines. They had gained the court, and were moving steadily across, when Adam stopped, and touched Julian upon the arm.

'Dost see that?' he whispered, pointing with his finger toward the wall before them.

The young man looked, and saw a faint line of light beyond what seemed to be a window, or doorway.

'They're here sure enough,' the woodman continued. 'Now let's creep carefully, and we may soon gain a peep at 'em.'

The three men moved noiselessly forward, and ere they had reached the wall they heard the sound of voices, as of men engaged in revelry. At length they passed beneath the open arch through which the light had been seen, and beyond they saw another passage, which seemed to lead to a roofed apartment, the one in which they now stood being all open overhead. When they had gained this second place they saw an open space in one corner through which the light flowed in a broad stream, and the voices were now distinct. They crept cautiously forward over the stones and rubbish, and finally gained a point where they could look into the apartment from whence the light came, without being seen by those within. It was an embrasure of some sort, and a lot of vines, which had crept up the wall, formed a curtain over it, through which our three friends could gaze with little trouble.

The apartment beyond was large and high, and near the centre stood a stout oaken table, around which sat six men. They were rough, uncouth-looking fellows, and Julian recognized three of them as the ones who had been with Grunker in the forest, and who had fled at the approach of the Earl. There were pieces of bread and meat scattered about over the table; but the freebooters had done eating, and were now engaged in drinking and carousing. There were several large flagons before them, and each man had a pewter drinking-cup.

'I' faith,' said one of them, as he tossed off a cup of wine, 'you should have seen the youngster handle his sword. I thought our big captain was the best man in the kingdom, but may I be starved and go athirst if the young 'un didn't match him.'

'But what in the name of sense does our captain want with these women?' asked a second. 'Here we've been layin' idle over a week, just for this odd freak of his. What does he mean to do with 'em?'

'I don't know,' answered the first speaker. 'There's a mystery in it. But then Grunker must have his own way; and I don't know as we should grumble. We've got snug quarters here, and all our care is to make merry and keep a woman safe and snug.'

'That's all very well,' said a third man of the number. 'The work isn't much, but I don't like the idea of the thing. We'll find ourselves in a trap one of these odd days. It ain't to be expected that we can lay about here as we've been doin' without bein' suspected.'

'O—to the shades with your croaking,' cried the one who had spoken before. 'Come—fill up—and here's a song for ye.'

'Hold on!' exclaimed one who had not yet spoken. 'I want to know if our Captain is likely to leave us.'

'What d'ye mean?' asked another.

'Will he die?'

'No—not a bit of it for him this time. We stayed till the doctor came, and he said no vital part had been touched. It was the shock of the thing—the hittin' of some tender part—that made him faint.'

'But will the Earl let him go when he is able?'

'Never fear on that account. Sir Thomas Cleaveland knows which side of the wine-butt the biggest hole is on. Now, fill up and let's be merry. I'll give you the "Bold Buccaneer."'

They all filled their cups, and as the singer commenced his song, and the others came in with the chorus, keeping time by thumping their drinking-cups upon the table with noisy din, Julian Glendower moved back from the wall, and his companions followed his example. They had not to be so careful now, for the racket within sufficiently overcame all the noise they might be called upon to make.

'My mother is here!' the young man said.

'Thou'rt right there, I'm sure,' responded Adam.

'Then we must overcome these villains at once. If we take them while they are thus carousing, there will be but little difficulty. Besides, we know their business so well that I should not mind killing them, if need be. Is there a door on this side?'

'Yes,' said the woodman. 'There it is,' pointing to the opposite corner from where the vine-covered inclosure was.

'Then what say you—shall we set upon them at once?' asked Julian, who was all anxiety, and eager for the fray.

'I'm ready,' said Mark.

'Let's be at 'em, then," added the woodman.

'We cannot spare them if they resist,' suggested the youth. 'We know their business. Their hand is against their country—they are villains and outlaws. We must remember only my mother and ourselves.'

'Don't be afeared o' my sparin' any on 'em,' said Mark, drawing his heavy cutlass with his right hand, while he took a pistol in his left.

'But remember that they be reckless and desperate characters,' interposed Adam.

'Come on!" spoke Julian. He advanced as he said this, and the woodman came by his side and raised the heavy brazen latch of the door.

'Are you ready?' the latter whispered.

"Ready!" uttered our hero, impatiently.

The door was thrown open, and the three adventurers burst in upon the revelers!

MR. BONNER presents to the readers of the TIMES the above sample of MR. COBB'S great story, which is now being published in the New-York Ledger. This is only the beginning of the most interesting and beautiful tale—the remainder, or continuation of it, can only be found in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which can be found at all the stores throughout the city and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New-York Ledger of July 24, and in it you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy at any news office or bookstore, the publisher of the Ledger will mail you a copy on the receipt of five cents. The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Address your letters to Robert Bonner, publisher, No. 44 Ann-street, New-York. The Ledger is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone.